# The Yolo Democrat.

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## The Yolo Democrat

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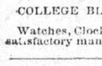

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je8 3m

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Instruction Books, Music Folios, Best Strings, Guitars, etc., always on hand at San Francisco prices.

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**Switches, Puffs and Curls Made to Order.**

Combings made into Switches, and all work guaranteed. Ladies' shampooing done. Stamping done on Short Notice.

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Only Importer from the East.

Everything in my line constantly on hand, or made to order, and sold at lowest living rates. jeldw

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**A House and Lot on Court St.**

near the Court House; also, TWO HOUSES AND LOTS on Third St., opposite the Advent Church.

**WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN.**

Apply to WM. SAUNDERS, "Democrat" Office, or to

jy5dlm **W. A. HENRY, Sacramento.**

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**PHOTOGRAPHER,**

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se13 w

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**HOLMES & WILSON,**

DENTISTS,

Office in Bank Building. All work warranted first-class. Terms reasonable.

June 5th, 1877. Je7w°

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**And Notary Public.**

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Woodland, Cal. Office at the Court House. jeldw

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Office in Court House, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

**DR. W. T. LUCAS,**

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**DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,**

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**DR. E. L. PARRAMORE,**

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Office, opposite Postoffice, Woodland, Cal. Orders may be left at Elston & White's Drug Store. jeldw

**A. C. KEAN,**

TREASURER AND TAX COLLECTOR Of Yolo County. Office at the Court House, Woodland, Cal. jeldw

**R. H. BEAMER,**

COUNTY ASSESSOR OF YOLO COUNTY. Office in Court House, Woodland, - - - - - - Cal. jeldw

**PACIFIC SALOON,**

CHRIS. SIEBER, PROPRIETOR.

The best Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Opposite the College, Main St., Woodland. jel-dw

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**HAYMOND & COGGINS,**

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J Street, Sacramento. my17w

**DR. HOWARD FORD,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Davisville, and will promptly attend professional calls at all times. Office at Residence. my10w

**DR. B. H. PIERSON,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. my3w

**JOHN A. BROWN,**

COUNTY SURVEYOR OF YOLO COUNTY, Is prepared to do surveying in any part of the county. Office in the Court House, Woodland. jeldw

**DR. HENRY M. KIER,**

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHER

OFFICE—With J. W. Snowball, Main Street, Knight's Landing, Cal. je22w

**J. C. BALL,**

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY.

OFFICE—Adjoining Bank Exchange, Main Street, Woodland, Cal. je21w

**W. R. HINKSON,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. jeldw

**DR. A. B. MERRITT,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Orders left at Proctor's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. je8w

**TO THE LADIES**

—OF—

**Woodland and Yolo County!**

**MRS. OGBURN,**

*MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,*

Having just returned from the Bay with a full assortment of

**Fall and Winter Goods,**

**Of the Latest Styles,**

Would be pleased to have the Ladies call and examine them, confident that she can please in the future as well as in the past. She would also return thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

N.B.—Particular attention given to

**DRESSMAKING!**

*Ladies taught to Cut and Fit by Chart.*

Agency of the

**New Weed Sewing Machine!**

One of the most reliable in use.

Also, Agency for SCOURING & DYEING. je21

**THE WONDER OF THE AGE!**

**Goods Sold Cheaper than Ever**

BEFORE IN SACRAMENTO, AND

**VALUABLE PRESENTS!**

Given to purchasers besides, at the

**C. O. D. Grocery, No. 236 K St.,**

SACRAMENTO, bet. Eighth and Ninth.

*SIGN OF THE MAMMOTH TEA KETTLE.*

Only call and you will be convinced that we mean what we say. Our motto is, "Small profits, quick sales and prompt returns. Pay for what you get, and be sure you get what you pay for."

**SEAWARD & WILLIAMSON.**

au30-w3m

**WOODLAND BAKERY,**

**OTTO SCHLUER, Prop'r,**

Families supplied with Fresh Bread, Crackers, Cakes, Etc.

**Wedding Cakes Supplied to Order.**

BAKERY ON FIRST STREET

Near Capital Hotel. jy26w

**A. N. DICK,**

**DENTIST,**

**Opposite College, Main St.,**

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**LAUGHING GAS GIVEN!** au29td

**S. T. PENDECAST & CO.,**

Dealers in all kinds of

LADIES', MISSES AND CHILDREN'S

**Gaiters, Shoes and Slippers,**

Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes,

HATS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

Main Street, Woodland, Cal. jeldw


**HOW IT IS.**

The *Mail* Thursday publishes the following extract from an *anonymous* letter received by that paper and dated at Davisville, November 19th, remarking that it gives publication to the same, although the name of the writer is not known, "for the purpose of giving information." The anonymous writer says:

About two months ago, a certain Teacher of my neighborhood sent an order to the County Superintendent requesting him to remit the amount. The money was sent, fifty dollars of which was gold, and twenty silver coin. A short time ago another order was sent with a like request, which came *all* in silver. Now, as the money was to be used in paying *taxes* and taxes have to be paid in *gold*, is it right for the Treasurer to pay off in silver coin? If not, is it possible that our County Officials (some of them) are so hard up that they must go down into such small crookedness.

And then comes the following comments from the editor of the *Mail:*

There is something in this. The County Treasurer is supposed to pay all moneys in sums over five dollars, in gold coin. That is the commodity he deals in, and if he has not got it, the party to whom payment is made can and should demand the market per centage. This is not the first complaint that has been made to us, but we have refrained from any remarks heretofore. If this a steady business indulged in by the Treasurer, it should be stopped. The people are *required* to pay taxes in gold for all sums over five dollars, and the Treasurer must have that kind of coin or its equivalent. If there is any speculation in this the sooner it is stopped the better. It is undoubtedly a crookedness.

Now when the *Mail* published the above it knew it was doing a gross wrong to Mr. Kean and perpetrating a villainous libel upon all the county officers who have control of moneys apportioned to the schools. The County Treasurer is *not* supposed to pay all moneys in sums of over five dollars in gold coin, which are applied to the reimbursement of school teachers for their services. Why? Because he does not receive that percentage of gold in the collection of taxes for school purposes. After the taxes upon the regular annual assessment are paid, and the regular apportionment of that portion of the same which goes to the public schools is made, then the Treasurer makes an estimate of the relative portion of gold and silver to be paid upon each warrant presented as long as that apportionment lasts. But it must be remembered that the poll tax collected by the Assessor, which is applied to the School Fund exclusively, is always all paid in *silver*, and that the percentage of silver is thereby materially changed. When the second warrant mentioned by the *Mail* correspondent, who is ashamed to give his name, was issued, there was *not a dollar* other than silver apportioned to the School Fund; hence the teachers drawing the warrant received silver only in return. The attack on Mr. Kean by the *Mail* is unwarrantable, and we warn the people of Yolo county to give it no serious consideration, as it is a malicious and premeditated libel, perpetrated by its author for no other purpose than to bring himself and his libelous sheet into more prominent notice than they could possibly gain upon their merits alone. If any one has any doubts as to our explanation, let him go to Mr. Kean and the *records* and judge for himself.

**RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.**

The Protestant Episcopal Vicar of St. John's, Taunton, says the *Examiner*, a short time ago addressed a note to the newly-elected Mayor of that English city, in which he expressed the hope that the statement which had come to his ears, to the effect that he, (the Mayor) was a Jew, was not true, as it would be a disgrace to have "an unbaptized and un-Christian person in so responsible a position." The Mayor made a most sensible and admirable response to the intolerant and bigoted clergyman, and said that he was proud to know that his Christian neighbors and friends had not permitted their religious differences to influence them in their choice for Mayor, and that he should ever retain a pleasing recollection of the high distinction they had conferred upon him. He took occasion also, to suggest to the illiberal Vicar that the highest official station in the Kingdom was filled by one of Jewish stock—Prime Minister Disraeli. Thus in the ordinary usage of the word, the Jew Mayor displayed more of a Christian spirit than the clergyman who professed to preach and teach Christ's gospel.

**WHY GRANT STEPPED DOWN.**

Says the S. F. *Mail:* A peculiar French idea of patriotism was expressed in M. de Lafayette's remark that "Gen. Grant quitted power solely to bow before the will of the country." In other words, Grant might have perpetuated his rule but for his patriotic sacrifice of ambition to the popular will, and he deserved the same praise which Washington won by refusing to be King. The *Sun* says the general impression in this country is that Grant stepped down and out because his time was up. If he had manifested any disposition to tarry in the White House after the expiration of his term of office, a Deputy Sheriff with a writ of ejectment whould have settled the matter spedily. But such funny eulogies as M. D. Lafayette's will not lend to diminish the ex-President's private opinion of himself as a great and good patriot.

**CROP PROSPECTS.**

Says Monday evening's *Bee:* "From all parts of the State comes cheering news of a goodly season before us. The late rains have started the grain wonderfully. On this point the Amador *Ledger* says that in Amador county the fields are green, the grass has taken a good start on the hills and farmers are correspondingly happy. Of Calaveras county the *Chronicle* of that locality says that rain enough has fallen to admit of plowing. Summer-fallow was seeded after the first showers, and in many places the grain is already above the surface. Lake county reports itself flourishing, the summer-fallowed grain having a fine appearance. Tuolumne county, through the *Independent*, reports summer-fallow several inches high, and green feed beginning to shoot up from every hillside and valley. San Joaquin county farmers are so sure of a good crop that every available acre is being sown in grain. All through the southern counties the papers report the farmers as busy plowing. Yuba county and vicinity, through the Marysville *Appeal*, report the advanced condition of crops in that portion as truly astonishing. If farmers do not become too elated over their good prospects and trust too much to the gifts of Heaven, as some of our interior exchanges aver that a number of them are doing, they may have a golden harvest before them. But hard work and plenty of rain is all that will accomplish it. This trusting entirely to Heaven in a California climate won't pay." And to this we may add for Yolo that the prospect for abundant crops the coming season was never better at this time of year. All we want is enough rain before the heavy falls come, to keep the grain already sprouted in a healthy growing condition.

**ONE CENT A DAY.**

Economy is the order of the hour, and every expenditure, however small, is expected to return its full value. Every family requires one good, reliable family newspaper. If such an article can be procured for less than one cent for each working day of the year we are not aware of it. A family newspaper should contain a carefully-prepared summary of all the news of the day. A family newspaper should have attractive reading and information for the various members of a household. Some portion of the paper should be devoted every week to religious and moral improvement, to current secular news, to agriculture, commerce, markets, finance, to general literature, etc. Above all, the family newspaper should be pure and free from any contaminating influences in its reading matter or in its advertisements. Too much attention cannot be paid to this feature, when the press is flooding the country with so much that is vile and pernicious. Such a family newspaper, in every respect, we find in the *New York Observer*, now commencing its fifty-ninth volume. Progressive, comprehensive, sound, reliable, pure, it is just what is needed in your household. Send $3.15 for a year to the *New York Observer*, 37 Park Row, New York. Sample copies are sent free.

**SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT.**

There seems to be more than simply personal preference in the fight now being made at Washington by the friends of the different aspirants for Mint Superintendent, to succeed LaGrange. The *Appeal* looks at it in this wise: "The contest at Washington for the Mint Superintendency is lively. Sargent is for ex-Congressman Charles Clayton, and Booth for Mr. Catlin, an Independent Republican. It is said that Congressmen Davis, Luttrell, Wren of Nevada, and Senator Mitchell of Oregon, stand to Sargent's back, while Booth is supported by Congressman Pacheco. The result of this contest may determine which, if either Senator is to have the ear of the President on Pacific appointments, and therefore additional interest attaches to the appointment. Catlin and Clayton are both good men, and the only difference discoverable is that one would be called a 'Sargent appointment,' and show that the 'ring' is not broken, while the other would indicate that it was out of form if not broken. The President may surprise both Booth and Sargent by making the appointment himself. The rings at Washington are all cracked."

**PHILOSOPHER PICKETT.**

It is evidently with the praiseworthy view of encouraging Pacific Coast industries that philosopher Pickett advises every working man to plant hemp in his yard, says the Daily *Exchange*. "And then," added the philosopher, "call the attention of the Supreme Judges and other officials to your crops." This would be light but unremunerative labor. The workingman looking up and down the street and waiting wearily day after day for the passing along of a Judge or Supervisor to admire his hemp, would indeed be a waste of existence. It is more than likely that after a year or so spent in that peculiar sort of vigilance, the workingman would get mad, tear up his hemp, go for the philosopher with the wrath born of disappointed hopes, and forever destroy Mr. Pickett's usefulness as a social reformer.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

*Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.*

**Preparing for a Decisive Struggle.**

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The Russians are concentrated west of Plevna, between the Isker and the Vid, covering the roads leading from Plevna to Widdin, Vratza, and Orchanie. A large portion of the troops sent to General Redetzky at Shipka Pass have been recalled and are now stationed on Gorko's left, east of Tello, to threaten the flank of the army moving from Orchanie. In the region between the Isker and the Vid every point of egress is covered with entrenchments, and so disposed as to present a front to both Osman and Mehemet Ali Pasha. The Turks are also equally active in organizing an army of relief.

Troops are being drawn from every part of the European field. A part of the Turkish Shipka Pass force has been withdrawn, and all the reserves which were accumulated at Adrianople, even one-half of a corps on the Servian frontier, have been added. There have also been new levies from the depots at Constantinople and Philipopolis. It is certain that Mehemet Ali Pasha has an army of nearly 55,000 men, many of whom are veterans. The Turks have brought up every available man, and will probably make their effort at once as the Russians are daily increasing in strength by the arrival of new levies.

The approaching struggle is likely to be the greatest and most desperate of the war, and will probably be decisive.

**French Political Complications.**

LONDON, Nov. 21.—The *Times*, speaking of the French situation says: The Moderate Right of the Senate did not mean to produce the mischief they have occasioned, but the result is before us. The powers of France are arrayed against one another like an army against an army.

**Radowa Captured—Heavy Fighting.**

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Roumanians captured Radowa after three days fighting.

There is heavy fighting on the Lom, and a victory is claimed by both sides.

The Russians are urged to dash right through Shipka and neighboring Passes.

The typhoid fever is raging in Kars.

**The New Ministry and Deputies.**

PARIS, Nov. 22.—It is thought when the new Ministry is organized the Deputies will question its attitude regarding the Election Abuse Committee and immediately pass a vote of want of confidence. If the reply is unsatisfactory the new Ministry is to act in accordance with national will.

FLORENCE, Nov. 22.—The advance vessel of the American arctic expedition has been heard from. She is in the Cumberland Gulf, where she will probably winter and gather material.

ATHENS, Nov. 22.—The Ministry will remain unchanged.

**Washington Matters.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—In the Senate the Democrats carried a motion preparing for the admission of Butler. If Sharon remains absent and Davis continues to act with the Democrats Butler will be speedily seated and then by seating claimants from Louisiana the Democrats will get a working majority in the Senate.

Senator Allison proposes as an amendment to the silver bill an International conference on silver.

Resolutions from the Board of Supervisors of Kern county were presented in the House by Luttrell and ordered printed. They relate to desert land laws.

Colonel Woods has been re-elected Clerk of the Committee on Public Lands.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The Third National Bank quits business.

**Merced Coursing Club.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22d.—The Merced Coursing Club met yesterday. They had a fine day a large attendance and good sport.

**Operations Near Rustchuk.**

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The operations near Rustchuk indicate a disposition on the part of the Turks to attempt a repetition of Mehemet Ali's tactics for relieving Plevna, by threatning the Czarowitch's army and the Danube crossings. Suleiman Pasha seems to be in command on the Lom.

**Arms for the Turks from America.**

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The steamer J. B. Walker from New Haven, Conn., with arms and amunition for the Turkish Government has arrived.

**Condition of the Pope.**

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A special from Rome says: The Pope received some French pilgrims on Tuesday and spoke a few words with great difficulty. His feebleness of voice and suffering, which was apparent, made a melancholy impression. He was carried by four men.

**A Radical Demand.**

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The *Republique Francaise*, Gambetta's organ, demands that President MacMahon summon a Congress of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies to put an end to the crisis.

**Movement in the Interest of Lerdo.**

MATAMORAS, Nov. 22.—During Tuesday night and Wednesday morning about fifteen prominent citizens, supposed to sympathize with Lerdo, were arrested and confined in the military prison. This action is understood to have been instigated by the discovery of a conspiracy in connection with Escobedo, who it is alleged is organizing a force in Texas to cross into Mexico in the interest of Ex-President Lerdo.

**The Lousiana Contested Seat.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning closed the evidence in the Kellogg-Spofford case, and decided to make up their report after hearing one half hour's further argument from each, this afternoon after the adjournment of the Senate. The vote in Committee was indicative that the final vote will be six to three in favor of Kellogg.

**Defection of Patterson and Conover.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A *Times* Washington special, reviewing the vote in the Senate to-day, says that Patterson was absent, and hints that he and Conover are being won over to the Democracy. There is much excitement in town because of the vote.

**An Appeal from the Six Companies.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—A representative of the Six Chinese Companies of San Francisco has interviewed the President. He presented an appeal for protection Thanksgiving day, alleging that the threats of the labor agitors warrant the appeal.

**Martial Law Proclaimed—Roumanian Loss.**

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Martial law has been proclaimed on the Servian border.

A declaration of war is hourly expected.

The Roumanian loss at the capture of Rakova was only 224.

**French Ministry.**

PARIS, Nov. 23.—It is now said that the Ministry will be finally constituted to-morrow, but will not contain a Senator or a Deputy.

**Condition of the Pope.**

ROME, Nov. 23.—The Pope has suspended audience because of indisposition.

**Two Dakota Papers in Trouble.**

YANKTON, Nov. 23.—The Sioux Falls *Pantograph* and the Dakota *Herald* have been indicted for libel by the Grand Jury. They charged the Governor of the territory with dishonest speculations in territorial warrants.

**Yellow Jack Retired.**

JACKSONVILLE, (Fla.), Nov. 23.—The yellow fever has disappeared.

**Timber Stealers.**

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 23.—In this State parties are committing depredations on timbered lands and defy the Governor.

Secretary Sherman refuses clearances to all lumber vessels, thus putting an embargo on the whole coast of Mississippi.

**Exciting Day in Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The merchants of the country have presented a petition to Congress to make the duty on sugar so much per pound, regardless of co t.

A bill to allow California farmers to import steam plows free of duty has been introduced by Mr. Davis.

Yesterday was a momentous day in the Senate. A great struggle took place for party ascendancy. Three times, on test votes, the Democrats carried their motions. Senators Conover and Patterson are charged with deserting to the Democrats. The Republicans' only chance of maintaining their ascendancy is in securing the presence of Sharon and the admission of Kellogg. If the Democrats succeed in getting Butler admitted first they will control the Senate and all its vast power, and they may also secure majorities on all the committees. This causes great excitement.

**The Davisville Tournament.**

DAVISVILLE, Nov. 23.—The Sacramento team won the Davisville gold medal at the shooting tournament at this place yesterday. Following is the score: Sacramento, 228; Davisville, 217; Yolo, 223.

**Rain—Railroad Consolidation.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 23.—It rained here last night, and at some points in the interior.

STOCTON, Nov. 23.—The Visalia and Copperoppolis railroads have been consolidated.

**England and the War.**

LONDON, Nov. 23.—It is said the recent success of the Russians in Asia, and the probability that they will soon achieve a decisive victory at Plevna, have brought back the Government to that state of anxiety into which they were thrown by the first raid across the Balkans. Papers that support the Premier's foreign policy are daily and vehemently demanding the active intervention of England. It is stated that the Premier has informed the Russian Minister that if Adrianople shall be taken and Constantinople jeopardized, there may be such an outcry in England as to make war on the part of this country inevitable.

**The New Ministry.**

PARIS, Nov. 24.—The new Ministry are gazetted to-day. Republican journals regard it as a short lived expedient, and say Republicans cannot accept it. They will reject any idea of compromise so long as due satisfaction is not given to universal suffrage.

**Looks Like War With Mexico.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A San Antonia disdatch says: General Ord yesterday received an official copy of the order of President Diaz to General Daleon, commanding the Mexican forces on the border, to repel invasion by United States troops by force, and that General Trevino had been ordered to the Rio Grande with 2,500 troops to carry out the orders. General Ord has telegraphed the President for another regiment of cavalry.

**Wreck of the "Parana."**

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—Among the passengers on the steamer Parana from Bordeaux for Rio, and wrecked thirty-five miles from Bahia, was Henry Hilliard, U. S. Minister to Brazil. It is said that when the vessel struck a number of Italians produced revolvers and sacked the cabin. All hands were saved.

**A Monster Hanged.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—James Rosebury Hawkins, (colored), was hanged to-day at Towsontown for an atrocious assault upon Ida Schaeffer, a school girl, aged 13, in April last. He made a full confession of his guilt.

**Wreck of a Government Steamer.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The observer at Kittyhawk reports at 11:35 this morning to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: The United States man-of-war steamer Huron struck two miles north of No. 7 station at 1:30 this morning. The foremast and main topmast are gone. The steamer is a total wreck. Assistance is needed immediately. The sea is breaking over her, and several men have already been washed ashore drowned. The number on board is about 135. There is no cargo. The Huron sailed yesterday from Fortress Monroe for Havana.

**Control of the Senate.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 23.—A Washington special says: How far the Democratic bargain with Patterson and Conover extends is not positively known in Washington. The general belief is that both of them have agreed to act with the Democrats, and to oppose every motion that will postpone the admission of these two Democratic aspirants for seats. With Butler and Eustis sworn in, Kellogg's chance for ever taking a seat will not be very good.

**The New Liverpool Locks, Etc.**

LONDON, November 24.—The works for the new locks at Liverpool have been damaged by the late gales, and it is feared 2,700 men will be thrown out of work for three weeks.

The Caucasian insurrection increases. The Insurgents stormed the town of Kussar on the 12. instant, and captured the the garrison.

**The Situation in the Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Calmer feeling pervades Republican circles today regarding the political situation, and there is to-night considerable confidence that the party's supremacy in the Senate can yet, by careful management, be preserved, or, to use a more correct expression, regained.

**European News.**

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mehemet Ali is making great efforts to relieve the passes.

Warlike movements in Servia are on foot.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—There is much opposition to the new French Ministry which will soon be developed.

**San Francisco Memorial before Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—A long letter has been read in Congress from the labor agitators of San Francisco, stating that they are peaceful and will not disturb the peace on Thanksgiving Day; but they will have their rights and expect to obtain them by the ballot if possible, but by force if they must.

The Republicans are still hopeful of maintaining supremacy in the Senate. Patterson says he must elect Butler or go to prison.

**Great Flood at Richmond.**

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25.—There are great floods here caused by recent storms, and much damage has been done to railroads and other property along the river bank. Merchants here have to move their goods. It rose at Lynchburg seventeen feet in one night, doing great damage.

LOWELL, Nov. 25.—Mrs. George H. Thompson, sister to Senator Sargent, has committed suicide. No cause assigned.

**Rumor that Sharon Will Resign.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25.—It is currently reported here that Sharon will resign his seat in the United States Senate, as he cannot leave his private business.

[*For Latest Dispatches See Fourth Page.*]

**ENGLAND'S POSITION.**

Speaking of England's position at this stage of the war, Thursday's evening *Bee* says. England is in a quandary. She sees the countless thousands of the Russians grasping the richest spots of Asia Minor, and trying to fasten their claws on the very confines of her own Asiatic dominions; she sees their hordes marching rapidly on towards the gates of Constantinople; she knows that when once there they will be masters of the sea as well as the land—and she thirsts for war. She sees the wily Bismarck watching each move in the game of war and ready to pounce down at the first sign of intervention; she sees in the future, that, should she take such a step, all Europe will be plunged into the contest, and that she may return herself from the fight with her power broken down and her forces crippled—and she hesitates. Meantime her own subjects are divided on the question. Gladstone addresses numerous concourses in favor of peace, and he is cheered to the echo; the leading journals that agitate the Turkish side of the question send forth stirring leaders calling for war and the articles find responsive echoes in the hearts of the multitude, It was only yesterday that the leading Turcophile organ demanded that England at once declare war against Russia. And there she sits on the fence. It is a question between two evils. If she fights she may find out that she has accepted the greater of the two.

**THE SILVER BILL.**

The following is the full text of the silver bill, as amended by the Senate Nov. 21st:

An Act to authorize the free coinage of a standard silver dollar, and to restore to its legal tender character. Be it enacted, etc., that there shall be coined at the several mints of the United States a silver dollar of the weight of 412½ grains, troy, of standard silver, as provided in the Act of January, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by said Act; which coins, together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States of like weight and fineness, shall be legal tender at their nominal value for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise provided by contract, and the Secretary is authorized and directed, out of the money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to purchase from time to time silver bullion at the market price thereof, not less than $2,000,000 per month, nor more than $4,000,000 per month, and cause the same to be coined in such dollars; and any gain or seigniorage arising from this coinage shall be accounted for and paid into the Treasury, as provided under the existing laws relative to subsidiary coinage; provided, that the amount of money at any one time invested in such silver bullion, exclusive of such resulting coin, shall not exceed $5,000,000.

Section 2. All Acts and parts of Acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

**FASTIDIOUS PAUPERS.**

To make a really good soup is not by any means an easy thing, but it is remarkable to learn that the inmates of a New Jersey alms-house are as quick as a gastronome to detect whether this valuable form of food is properly cooked or not, and are so exacting concerning it. The *Sun* says that the other day, when their soup was dealt out to them, the paupers rejected it, declaring that it was not sufficiently seasoned with pepper. Thereupon they arose in mutiny, bit the Warden in the hand, and badly burned a keeper with a red-hot poker. The ringleaders of the mutiny have been promptly arrested but though he might choose a different manner of expressing his sense of outrage, many a man in a happier sphere of life has wished he could practically resent a bad dinner, served through negligence or ignorance of the laws governing the noble art of gastronomy.

# The Yolo Democrat.

WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.,

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1877.


### SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST.

BY C. P. CRANCH.

"Naught but the fittest lives," I hear,
Ring on the northern breeze of thought;
"To nature's heart the strong are dear.
The weak must pass unloved, unsought."

And yet in undertones a Voice
Is heard that says: "O, child of earth,
Your mind's best work, your hearts best choice,
Shall stand with God for what their worth."

'Tis not the strong alone survives;
Truth, Beauty, Virtue, scattered wide
In humble soil bear noble lives
Whose fruits forever must abide.

Time's buildings are not all of stone;
With frailest fibers Nature spins
Her living webs from zone to zone,
And what is lost she daily wins.

I fain would think, amid the strife
Between realities and forms,
Slight gifts may claim perennial life
'Mid slow decay and sudden storms.

This tuft of silver hairs I loose
From open windows to the breeze,
Some bird of spring perchance may use
To build her nest in yonder trees.

These pictures painted with an art
Surpassed by younger sight and skill
May pass into some friendly heart,
Some room which Nature's smile may fill.

These leaves of light and earnest rhyme
Dropped on the windy world, though long
Neglected now, some future time
May weave into its nest of song.

—*Atlantic for November.*

### A FADED MEMORY.

BY R. C. WHITE.

It happened so long ago that the sharp and decisive outlines of memory are destroyed, and only the indistinct blendings of circumstances remain to me, like a waking remembrance of a sad yet beautiful dream; a picture of melancholy beauty, becoming fainter and fainter as the years pass away; like an exquisite dissolving view, fading with time, blending with eternity. And now I sit with closed eyes studying the details of my picture. My spirit seems to wander back to the home of my childhood, mingling again with the treasured associations of the past, the green hills plumed with golden furze, the flowering meads, the daisies and the primroses, where, in my young life I strayed among such beauties, exhaling the fragrance and poetry of nature and praising God in my heart of hearts for the privileges of my being. I would give all my hopes of wealth and station in this world to enjoy again those scenes with the same innocence of heart, the same confiding trust in the mercy and goodness of heaven as I did then. But it must not be. The wild flowers die on the approach of winter.

It is St. Stevens' day. The wren is caught, and the mummers are going the rounds levying contributions on both high and low for their evening's feast. I can see them now, filing over the crest of the hill, backed by the morning, and winding down its green and sloping side into the village gaily and fantastically dressed, and bearing in their midst a furze bush bright with rosettes and ribbons, on which is borne triumphantly

"The wren, the wren, the king of all birds!"

The fool or mummur clown is a few paces in advance of the troop, convulsing the rustics with his mirth-provoking antics and contortions. He is dressed in black, tight-fitting clothes. A mask, horns and a long barbed caudle appendage, ingeniously contrived to twist, coil and switch at the option of the wearer, complete his grotesque make up. He carries in his hand a long lithe pole, with three dry, inflated bladders attached to its top, each bladder containing a handful of shot, which produces a loud rattling. This instrument is used as a weapon against all who venture within his reach.

The place selected for the feast is a beautiful, sequested nook by the seaside, scarcely a mile from the village. Here the arbutus twines its fragrant wreaths, a grand old elm spreads its canopy of foliage across the way, and mosses and lichens upholster every rock and stone. Here the fern displays its fluted wreath, beaded beneath with drops of richest brown. The daisies, too, peep up from the rich, green sod like sweet emblems of modest innocence.

But here they are. Lads and lasses, fathers and mothers, grandsires and grandames, with joy beaming in every face, all in their best, all gay with ribbons and flowers, and all intent on crowning the day's pleasure with feasting, dancing, mirth and music. The piper leads the van, his drones thrown jauntily over his shoulder, his fingers clutching the chanter, his elbows flapping like the wings of a sea-gull, while the ludicrous yet inspiring air of "Tatter Jack Welsh" is flying round on the four winds of heaven.

They are all here at last. The glen resounds with joyous laughter, while busy, girlish hands are engaged transforming the mossy rocks into banquet tables; the boys are capering to the music of the pipes; the aged and infirm look on the sprightly scene with blissful composure, or recounting the stories of the youth, their deeds of prowess, their courtships, their encounters, their triumphs at the "hurling," or their adventures at "patron" and "wake," until in regular sequence ghosts, ghouls and fairies are passed in review, bringing with them an atmosphere of delightful horror.

The feast progresses, and every "bit" and "sup" is seasoned with piquant jest and witticism. The sun looks back from the horizon, making a brilliant path of light across the water, even to the moss covered cliffs which wall the sea. The atmosphere is tinted with his last smile; a roseate glamour is thrown upon our picture, obscuring all harsh and angular lines, blending the whole in the beautiful harmony of peace, happiness and joy. But the kaleidescope of life must turn, producing new features and changes every moment. Dancing takes the place of feasting, and the twilight hour is "reeled" and "jigged" away in the abandon of delight. And now a bonfire lights up the scene—a supernumary whose fitful and irregular light supplies the interim between twilight and the moon. The night grows older, her ladyship appears and the dance goes merrily on.

There is one among the dancers who is more beautiful than the rest; her dress though neat and tidy indicates the peasant—while her beautiful rounded form, her easy grace, her charming features, her sprightly nature and general deportment stamp her as one fitted by nature to fill any place where a true and lovable woman may be exalted.

Her partner is the one who personated the clown, but now stripped of his disguise he presents a handsome face, a muscular and manly form. They are betrothed; next Sunday is set for their marriage, after which they have decided to leave the land of their birth to find a home in America: Their minds are filled with this last event and the pleasure of the dance cannot dispel the gloom, which the thoughts of leaving home, kindred and friends, have engendered. Or is this shadow caused by some approaching calamity which they know not of? Their souls seem to be drawn closer than ever; there is a tenderer expression in each other's eyes; their feelings and expressions of love become purer and holier than before.

The dark gray mussel rocks loom up from the sands, their tops sparkling in the moonlight. The tide is at low ebb. The sands are dry and compact.

Let let light hearts dance the night away, while sad ones seek solitude and communion with themselves.

Leaving the joyful circle our young couple find a sequestered path leading down the moss-grown cliffs to the sands below; then over the sands to the dark amphibious rocks. There seating themselves, they map out a future of peace and prosperity, purchased by virtuous industry and economy. Alas, poor human nature, how fond thou art of building castles in the air; weak fabrications of the brain, doomed to fall in sorrowful ruins about us, even though based on good and holy resolutions.

The dance goes on in the glen. Still hand in hand our lovers sit upon the rocks, painting the future in those bright and glowing colors which love alone supplies. Ah, we may map, plan, design and execute, but only within the limit of *one* mighty Will; for He who rules the universe must have his way even to the end of time.

The moon calls back the receding tide, then hides herself behind the clouds. The sounds of merriment are hushed in the glen. The waters assume an inky blackness, save here and there, a mockery of light, a ghostly phosphoresence marks the extent of gloom, darkness spreads its mantle over land and sea. The tide rolls madly in—a murmuring wail is borne upon the breeze like a sad and sorrowful requiem for the dead; the rocks are soon submerged and two fond hearts that beat in love's sweet unison are cold and pulseless. The treacherous sea has done the work; they sleep among the slimy seaweed.

"While the brave and the fair were dying,
Wave! didst mark a white hand clasp
In thy folds as thou wert flying?"

No one heard their cries for help. No one heard their agonizing prayers—save One.

The gray of the morning peeped over the hill and looked down upon the village. Our friends are all astir, not one of them has slept. An anxious and frightened expression appears on every face. A prayer lingers in every heart. The most endearing and sorrowful expressions are uttered by every tongue.

"What has become of them?"

"No one has seen them."

Yes, some one remembers having seen them on the sands near the mussel rocks the night before. Search is immediately instituted and the scene of last night's festivities presents a woeful contrast. At the foot of the mossy cliffs, alas! what a picture! Entangled among the seaweed are two human forms; two beautiful faces, white and fixed as marble, with wide distended eyes look up toward heaven. They are tenderly borne to the glen—not separate, but as one—for they are firmly bound together in love's last embrace, inseparably fixed by the rigid hand of death.

There is something beautiful in death before discoloration and decay make the grave a necessity. The features present a placid and innocent composure. The lines of care, pain and passion are no longer visible. The nerves and muscles of the face have assumed their first and most natural positions, giving it that look of childish purity so delicately beautiful, so suggestive of the stamp of God. For this brief hour, after death has chilled the fountains of the heart, the soul seems to linger lovingly in the body, (now purged of the grossness and impurities of life), to take a last sad farewell of its earthly home, then in obedience to the great command it leaves its earthly tabernacle to corruption and decay.

And this is the end of all.

A rude bier is soon constructed on which they are placed even as they died, —locked in each other's arms.

The slime and ooze is wiped tenderly from their faces. The sand is washed from their dull and sightless eyes. The seaweed is disentangled from their hair.

The young man has neither father nor mother to mourn his untimely death. The girl's mother and only living relative is a pitiful spectator of the scene. She stands beside the bier. She cannot speak. She cannot move. At length the floodgates of her heart are opened. The tears stream from her eyes down her haggard and wrinkled cheeks. She slowly stoops and kisses the clammy lips of her lifeless child; then swaying her body to and fro in the most agonizing manner, sings her dismal "kentchecaun," accompanied by the sighs and tears of the sympathetic lookers-on.

"O, my colleen, my heart's blood, is this thy bridal bed?
Your face is white and your heart is cold, my colleen!
Your eyes have lost their brightness, you see not the mother who bore you,
I rocked your cradle and warmed you with the love of my heart.
O, acushla! will you not speak to me? I'm your mother!
I taught your infant lips to speak His holy name, —He has taken you from me.
O, my life! my heart's darling! take me with you! I cannot stay alone!
Your father died and sorrow entered our abode!
You grew in beauty and cheered my heart, for joy danced in your golden hair!
I rocked your cradle—I must weep above your grave,
My colleen! my heart's-blood! my beautiful! farewell!"

This was sung by the heart-broken mother in the most pitiful wailing tones, broken and disjointed by her sighs and sobs which would move a heart of iron to tears. There were no hearts of iron present, only simple, honest, true and sympathetic natures, "who gave to misery all they had—a tear; who gained from heaven ('twas all they wished) a friend. The chapel yard, a new-made grave, a widow's tears, a broken heart, a mother's death, and the lights and shadows of our faded picture pass away into the gloom of oblivion.

The glen is little changed; but the mummers are no longer there. The mussel rocks are still standing; sometimes on the dry sand, sometimes beneath the treacherous waters. The moon looks placidly over the scene as she did of yore, and the tides still ebb and flow. The fishermen will tell you "when the moon is full, and the flood tide comes sweeping in, a weird and dismal cry for help may be heard coming from the gloomy mussel rocks," now called the lover's monument.

### Anecdotes of Gems.

Pliny tells of the misfortunes of Nonius, who was proscribed by Mark Antony for the sake of his famous opal, but who, sooner than surrender his treasure, valued at £20,000 of our money, went into voluntary exile. The story told by the same writer of Cleopatra's wager with the triumvir, that she would spend upon a single dinner a sum equivalent to £1,000,000 is better known. The queen was accustomed to wear in her ears two pearls, and when her lover ridiculed the banquet that had been prepared as too expensive, she threw one of these into a vessel of the strongest vinegar, dissolved it, and drank it off. The other was to have followed, but the umpire, by declaring that Antony had already lost the wager, preserved it; and afterwards, on the conquest of Egypt, it was sawn in two, to make pendants for the ears of Venus in the Pantheon. Mr. King reproduces this story to discredit it, assures us no acid the human stomach can endure is capable of entirely dissolving a pearl, even after long maceration. The wily queen, he surmises, swallowed the pearl in some more agreeable potation than vinegar, and, in order to gain her wager invented the fiction of its dissolution, secure of its ultimate recovery. But there was another pearl, of unrivaled magnitude, to which a more romantic tale attaches. This was the gem obtained by a diver at the price of his life, for the Sassanian king Perozes. So prized was it by the monarch that it occupied his thoughts even in death. In the supreme moment of his fate, when about to perish in the pitfall into which he had been entrapped by the feigned retreat of the enemy, he plucked from his right ear this glory of his reign and hurled it before him into the abyss, deriving comfort even then from having cheated the foe of what would have been considered the most glorious trophy of their victory. In later times, when the diamond had supplanted the pearl in public estimation, we have the story of that known as the Sancy, the history of which, generally confounded with that of Charles the Bold, is here correctly given. This famous stone was once sent by its owner, Signeur de Sancy, to Henry IV, who wanted to raise a loan on it. The servant to whom its transmission was intrusted was beset by robbers and murdered. His master, however, recovered the corpse, and counting upon the expedient of his faithful envoy, opened it, and had the satisfaction of discovering therein his lost treasure. Bonaparte may be said to have founded his fortunes upon a diamond, for, after the 18th Brumaire, it was by pledging the celebrated "Regent" he procured the funds indispensable for the consolidation of his power. The finder of this stone, a slave, is said to have concealed it in a gash made for its reception in the calf of his leg and then to have escaped to Madras. Here he fell in with an English skipper, who, by the promise of finding a purchaser in consideration of receiving a moiety of what was to be realized, lured him on board ship, and there disposed of his claims by pitching him into the sea. It afterwards came into the possession of Governor Pitt, to whom, however, it must have been a source of fearful anxiety, since we read he never made known beforehand the day of his coming in town, nor slept twice consecutively in the same house until 1717, when he disposed of his harassing possession to the regent Orleans. —*London Atheneum.*

THE CZAR IN THE FIELD.—The Emperor, who is, in ordinary times, one of the hardest-working men in his empire, leads a very active life. He rises, early, and devotes the morning to current affairs. Toward mid-day the suite, composed of about fifty officers, assemble in a large tent in front of the imperial residence. Exactly at 12 o'clock his Majesty enters, sulutes all present, and sits down to table. First is served the *Zakuska*—that is to say, caviare, Swiss cheese, sardines, raw herrings, and three kinds of *vodka*. Soup and roast are then served, and *cafe noir* or tea completes the repast. After breakfast the Emperor again occupies himself with current affairs or drives out. At 6 o'clook dinner is served. It consists of three or four courses, and lasts about an hour. About 9 o'clock there is tea, and about 10 or half past ten his Majesty retires for the night.

On *fete* days the ordinary programme is somewhat modified. There is more music than usual; every one is in full uniform, and the Emperor, with his numerous suite, in which the bright uniforms of the Austrian officers are conspicuous, rides out and exchanges congratulations with part of the troops. For civilians the life at headquarters is very monotonous.—*London Times.*

I WAS reading the other day that on the shores of the Adriatic sea the wives of fishermen, whose husbands have gone far off upon the deep, are in the habit at eventide of going down to the seashore, and singing, as female voices only can, the first stanza of a beautiful hymn. After they have sung it they listen till they hear, borne by the wind across the desert sea, the second stanza, sung by their gallant husbands as they are tossed by the gale upon the waves, and both are happy. Perhaps, if we could listen, we too might hear on this desert world of ours, some sound, some whisper borne from afar, to remind us that there is a heaven and a home, and when we sing the hymn upon the shores of earth, perhaps we shall hear its sweet echo breaking in music upon the sands of time, and cheering the hearts of them that are pilgrims and strangers, and look for a city that hath foundations.—*Dr. Cumming.*

THE latest addition to the queer fish which are from time to time caught on the coast of Rhode Island, was hooked by a citizen of Warren, in that State. It is sixteen inches long, and weighs between two and three pounds. On the side of its head is something like shutters, or blinds, with which it sticks on to anything with which it comes in contact.

A CONNECTICUT dentist has got hold of a composition whereby he can make teeth at a cost of fifty cents a set. This will enable the female wearer of false teeth to have a set to match every suit she has, both in color and design—with pink goods; pink teeth; with striped goods, striped teeth and so on.

### Solar Systems Other Than Our Own.

We know a great number of stars which are accompanied by smaller stars moving around them like the earth around the sun. These systems, which are now numbered by hundreds, have been so carefully observed that we have been enabled to calculate the orbits and periods of the planets, brilliant or opaque, which comprise them.

It is, then, no longer on mere hypothesis that we can speak of solar systems other than our own, but with certainty, since we already know a great number, of every order and of every nature. Single stars should be considered as suns analagous to our own, surrounded by planetary worlds. Double stars, of which the second star is quite small, should be placed in the same class, for this second star may be an opaque planet reflecting only the light of the large one, or a planet still giving out heat and light. Double stars, of which the two components give the same brightness, are combinations of two suns, around each of which may gravitate planets invisible from this distance; these are worlds absolutely different from those of our system, for *they are lighted up by two suns*, sometimes simultaneous, sometimes successive, of different magnitudes, according to the distances of these planets from each of them; and they have double years, of which the winter is warmed by a supplementary sun, and double days, of which the nights are illuminated, not only by moons of different colors, but also by a new sun, a sun of night!

Those brilliant points which sparkle in the midnight sky, and which have, during so many ages, remained as mysteries in the imagination of our fathers, are therefore *variable suns*, immense and mighty, governing, in the parts of space lighted by their splendor, systems different from that of which we form a part. The sky is no longer a gloomy desert; its ancient solitudes have become regions peopled like those in which the earth is located; obscurity, silence, death, which reigned in these far-off distances, have given place to light, to motion, to life; thousands and millions of suns pour in vast waves into space the energy, the heat and diverse undulations, which emanate from their fires. All these movements follow each other, interfere, contend or harmonize, in the maintenance and incessant development of universal life.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

CURIOUS MARKS OF ADMIXTURE IN WOOLS.—In a letter addressed to the editor of the *Journal de l' Agriculture*, M. Niret calls attention to an apparently simple method of detecting the admixture of inferior wools with fleeces purporting to be of superior quality. It appears to be a common practice among a certain class of dealers to mix German wools with Australian goods of only half the value, and Spanish fleeces are similarly deteriorated by the addition of inferior Morocco wool. These are the most prevalent "tricks of the trade," but there are others in abundance. In certain cases the identification of a wool is easy, Russian and Buenos Ayres goods, for example, being readily distinguished from all others by the presence in the fleece of wild oats, in the one instance, and of a peculiar variety of small thistle in the other. But in German, Spanish, Australian and Morocco wools no such test is applicable. To distinguish between these M. Viret recommends us to have recourse to entomology. The fleeces from each of these countries will be found to contain coleopterous insects peculiar to it, and by an examination of these the real source of a wool in fleece may be indisputably determined, by whatever name a dishonest stapler may have placed it on the market. M. Viret adds that the credit for this suggestion is due to M. A. Levoiturier, of Elbeuf, who introduced it to the notice of the Entomological Society of France several years ago.

GOOD READING.—Let the girls and boys read good books or none at all. Do you think the girl who passes her time in reading silly, love-sick stories or trashy novels will ever grow into anything but a silly, weak-minded, sentimental woman, with a brain as devoid of one solid thought as her life is of noble purpose? And the boy who, hour after hour, is found perusing a dime novel, a book of exciting highway robberies, or a sensational newspaper, do you think he will ever develop into a pure-souled, high-toned, noble-minded man, a man destined to make his mark in the world? No; for just as impure food will dwarf and injure your whole physicial system, just so impure reading will taint and corrupt your whole mental organization. Then think of this, boys and girls, and be careful what you select to read, for, be it is said with shame, hundreds of books and newspapers of the very lowest, vilest kind may be found all over our country.—*Ex.*

"MY PANTALOONS".—A very absent minded member of the French Institute was reading the newspaper in the Casino, Dieppe, the other day. Engrossed by what he was reading, his left hand unconsciously pushed the file of newspapers. Each moment he pushed from him the pile of newspapers. Beyond was an inkstand. Presently the inkstand went over the side of the table. It fell on the white trousers of a Paris banker, who naturally—put yourself in his place—was furious. The guilty party offered his best excuse without appeasing the banker's wrath, who shrieked that his brand new pantaloons were ruined. "But, sir, I will cheerfully pay for them; be good enough to give me your card, and I will send the money to your hotel." "To my hotel! Sir, I don't know you. I must instantly have the thirty francs those pantaloons cost." The guilty party drew forth the thirty francs and paid them; then he said: "Now that you have been paid, I hope you have too much the delicacy of a gentleman to remain in my pantaloons. You know those pantaloons are my property, and I insist upon their immediate delivery to me. You had no confidence in me; I have none in you. My pantaloons." In vain the banker protested against such haste. The crowd that had gathered around the disputants said the member of the institute was right, and the banker, after sending a servant for another pair pants surrendered the ink-stained amid the laughter of the bystanders.—*Paris Correspondence of New Orleans Picayune.*

MR. CHEERYBLES propped his six months' old boy up in a high chair, and then, looking admiringly at the crowing youngster, asked his wife what was the difference between the Indian chief now in Canada and their youngest offspring. Of course Mrs. Cheerybles "give it up," and the proud father explained, "One is Sitting Bull, and the other is sitting bully." Mrs. Cheerybles fainted.—*Norr. Herald.*

## HOUSEHOLD.

THE WATER WE DRINK.—There is very little pure water used. That which comes from the clouds has the best claim to be so regarded, but that is contaminated by impurities in the air as it descends. Clear water is not necessarily pure water. All water from springs and wells contains minerals in solution; the latter having but a meager supply and outgo is usually more strongly impregnated than natural fountains with flowing inlets and outlets. The purest water is found where solid rock, as of granite, forms the bed over which it runs. But waters of springs and transparent rivers, open when filtered, are never pure. Waters of average purity employed for domestic purposes are said, on authority of Johnson, to hold in solution from twenty to thirty grains of solid matter. The water of the river Jordan contains seventy-three grains, and that supplied by the various companies of the city of London has from nineteen to forty grains. The impurities that make water injurious to health are organic matters, such as are abundantly supplied by barnyards, drains and cemeteries, where the decay of animal and vegetable substances is going on. Some families who live on farms, and who fancy they are drinking the best of water, are, in fact, constantly imbibing poison that will appear perhaps in the dreaded form of diphtheria or typhoid fever. The character of the impurities is important. It is claimed that a certain degree of hardness, from the presence of lime, improves the water for all domestic uses, except washing, and water from the chalk districts in Europe is preferred to softer water. It is also stated that conscripts for the French armies who were reared in hard-water districts, were taller and stronger in bone than those who were reared in places where there was no lime in the water.—*Scientific American.*

COOKING A CANVAS-BACK.—A good quick oven will cook a full-sized duck in twenty-two minutes. It should never remain in over twenty-five. After a duck is picked and drawn, it should be simply wiped dry. Water should never touch it, and it should be fairly seasoned before going to the fire. When done, the birds should be placed in pairs in hot, dry dishes. There is no need to prepare a gravy; immediately they are cut, they will fill the dish with the richest gravy that ever was tasted. One canvas-back to each "cover" is considered a fair allowance at a Maryland table, but when the bird is only an incident of the dinner or supper, of course half a bird is sufficient for each person. Slicing the bird is unheard of. The two-pronged fork is inserted diagonally astride the breast-bone, and the knife lays half of the bird on each side leaving the "carcass" on the fork between. The triangle of meat an inch thick comprised between the leg and wing, with its apex at the back and its base at the breast, is considered the most delicious morsel of meat that exists.—*Scribner.*

HEADS OF THE HOUSE.—A Washington correspondent of the Hartford *Times* has made the following study of the House: "Young men, or at least middle-aged men, predominate, though there are enough of gray heads to make the whole body look respectable and give it that look of dignity that is so necessary. There are about two red heads, the far West sending one and Connecticut the other. I counted sixty-four black heads on the floor, several days ago, on the Democratic side alone. Black and dark brown hair predominate on the Republican side also. There are six pure blondes, and only six. As usual all wear black clothes. There are two or three exceptions, however. Fernando Wood and Clarkson N. Potter, of New York having appeared several times on the floor in gray plaid suits."

DRIED APPLE CAKE.—A lady sends to the *Inter-Ocean* this recipe for dried apple cake, which is good for a standby or to have on hand for unexpected company, as it will keep a long time, and, like fruit cake, the older the better. The night before soak your apples an hour, then chop them fine and add molasses to cover; let them stand over night; in the morning stew down until candied; being careful not to let burn; for the cake, one cup sugar, one cup sour milk, one of butter, yolks of three eggs, one teaspoonful soda; add spices to taste; add the apple; is better to stir in the apple with the eggs, butter and sugar, as it is hard and will be much easier stirred in.

KILLING POULTRY.—The French mode of killing poultry, causing instant death and perfect bleeding without disfigurement, is accomplished by opening the beak of the fowl, and with a sharp-pointed and narrow-bladed knife, making an incision at the back of the roof of the mouth, which will divide the vertebræ and cause instant death, after which the fowls are hung up by the legs until dead. They are then picked while warm, and if desired, without scalding. In this way the skin presents a more natural appearance than when scalded.

EXTREMELY OLD WINE.—A Frenchman named Berthelot recently opened a flask of wine more than 1,600 years old. The glass bottle holding the precious liquid was found hermetically sealed in what was a Roman burying place near Arles, France. The wine was of a brownish colcr, and tasted as if it had been boiled in contact with some fatty substance. Archeologists declare thet the peculiarly shaped bottle was made during the period of the first occupation of Gaul by the Romans.

Do the doctors know that half the wives in the world die of this complaint? "He never spoke an unkind word to his wife." "Yes; but did he remember, now and then, to speak a kind one? Did he have any sympathy for her bodily or mental ails? Or was he blind and deaf to both, treating them with that cutting indifference which in time chills the most loving heart and silences its throbs forever? Men are very guilty in this regard. They take a young girl from the warm atmosphere of a cheerful, loving home, and, after a few brief weeks of devotion, leave her to battle single handed with new cares and new duties, and to bear sickness with what courage she may, and go their ways into the tangled paths of life, without a thought of the responsibitities they are shirking, or the solemn vows they have really broken.

The princesse is no longer the prime favorite, but the polonaise, long and draped in the back, still holds its own. Underskirts are being made wider, but all the fullness must be exactly in the back.

### Woman's Love of Approbation.

Woman was not made to live alone any more than man. All the actions of woman, whether of useful industry or of ornament, are subject to the approval and pleasure of the sterner sex, to which their own are subordinate, and on which they are founded. To descend to the humblest form of this feeling; every one knows that when a woman has arrayed herself in a pretty dress and new ribbons, or any finery, put on for the first time, although the admiration of her female friends may give a degree of pleasure, it is as nothing compared to the light that comes into the eye of one whose smallest compliment is more valued than that of a thousand women; and this feeling, modified by the circumstances or individuals, runs through the whole sex and is a part of the nature of their being implanted in the heart by the Divine Artificer to produce the most delicious fruits that grow in the garden of human life.

Women by themselves require little to be comfortable; they can live without ostentation, bustle or form; neither in beauty of raiment nor in delicacy of food can they find happiness, so long as they have it to themselves alone. They require to please the other sex before they can please themselves. A knot of old maids may, to be sure, be *bitterly merry* over their tea and gossip, and outwardly despise all men with profound disdain; but there is something very unnatural in that enjoyment, nor does anybody suppose that the respectable spinister's heart bounds with such a sweet human delight at the compliment of her female friends on her neat room, her pet spaniel and strong tea, as the heart of the good wife when her husband tells her how nicely she has cooked his supper and how sweet and pretty she looks in that new dress. It matters not whether her husband be the master of a million, or a salaried clerk, whether his days are spent in the sports of the field, the drudgery of a professiou or the labor of a farm, the pleasure of a wife and the object of all her work is to have a table comfortably spread on his return, and see that he enjoys the delicacies or the necessaries which she provided for him; whether the provisions be merely plain fare and a snow-white table-cloth, or the rich soup, the superb joint and the exquisite dessert, both women in their different positions look not to, think not of, what they are preparing, only as far as it will go towards pleasing the lord and master of their homes and hearts.—*Detroit Tribune.*

### What the Florid Brunette may Wear.

As the florid brunette displays naturally an agreeable group of harmonizing tints, care must be taken not to weaken the harmony by the use of objectionable colors. Yellow, maize, and gold-color suit the florid brunette beeause, while they contrast in a highly favorable manner with the hair and eyes, intensifying them by the addition of purple, they harmonize by analogy with the tints of the complexion, and neutralize, to a considerable degree, any superabundance they may contain. When the complexion displays more orange than yellow an increase of red is given by the use of yellow or maize in dress. A yellow bonnet is favorable to this type; but, as it approaches near to and surrounds the face, it should have a considerable proportion of its influence neutralized; this may be done by the introduction of violet, purple, or deep-blue flowers, kept away from contact with the skin and used sparingly. Orange is to brilliant and gaudy too be used save in very small proportions. Red, Scarlet, and bright crimson, magenta, and all brillant colors of the like class, follow the same rule as orange, suiting some complexions containig red, which it is advantageous to neutralize, but being too bright for general costume. A scarlet headdress is particularly suitable to black hair, intensifying it by contrast, and by the addition of a purple tone. Dark-red is favorable to complexions which have too much natural red, because besides its tendency to neutralize the color of the skin, it reduces it by contrast. Violet is unsuitable to the florid brunette, unless its injurious influence is destroyed by the addition of yellow. Very dark violet is not so objectionable as the positive color. A violet bonnet may be rendered very pleasing, by being trimmed with a quantity of pale yellow flowers, such as primroses. Most medium toned neutrals, such as brown, slate and gray, are unfavorable to this type; the very darkest shades of those colors, however, are suitable to some full-toned complexions. Silver-gray is also suitable to complexions with a moderate amount of color. Black contrasts well with the complexion of the florid brunette. A black bonnet, although not so suitable to the brunette as to the blonde, is, nevertheless, agreeable in its effect. It may be ornamented with white, red, orange or yellow trimmings. White is still more favorable.—*Elveena, in the Chicago Tribune.*

A HOUSE OF OUR OWN.—Next to being married to the right person there is nothing so important in one's life as to live under one's own roof. There is something more than a poetical charm in the expression of a wife writing to a friend, who said: "We have our cosy house; it is thrice dear to us because it is our own. We have bought it with the savings of our earnings. Many were the soda fountains, the confectionery saloons and the necessaries of the market we had to pass; many times a day my noble husband denied himself the comfort of tobacco, the refreshing draught of beer, wore his old clothes, and even patched-up boots; and I, O me! made my old bonnet do, wore the plainest clothes, did the plainest cooking. Saving was the order of the house, and to have a home of our own had been our united aim. Now we have. There is no landlord troubling us with raising the rent, and exacting this or that. There is no fear harbored in our bosom that in sieknesa or old age we will be thrown out of house and home, and the money which otherwise would have gone to pay rent is sufficient to keep us comfortable in the wintry days of our life."

WARMING your honey before the fire will not prevent fermentation, but rather increase it. Some American bee-keepers boil their honey when fermentation begins. Boiling may act for a time, and is probably the best thing that can be done to hinder the fermenting process. As soon as any of our honey begins to ferment we boil it, and then give it either to poor people or weak hives.—*Cottage Gardener.*

A $1 greenback and a three cent postage stamp will buy a gold dollar piece. How's that for national credit?—[Chicago Journal.

### November Fashions.

Very large buttons are all the rage.

Moss green is the fashionable color.

Cloak sleeves are rather larger and loose.

Jacquard cloth is a new cloaking material.

Black Chantilly lace is again used on bonnets.

Cleft halo brims are among the novelties in bonnets.

Cheviot tartans are among the novelty wool fabrics.

Clair de lune, or moonlight gray, is the coming color.

Carrick capes and Carrick caps are handsome novelties.

Slate, grey and orange are fashionable combinations of color.

Floral trimmings for evening dresses are richer than ever.

Curled cock's feathers tipped with jet are very fashionable.

Neigeuese and bourette are the leading winter dress fabrics.

Flat flounces, pleatings, bows and trimmings are *de rigeuer*.

Black Swedish gloves of undressed kid are fashionable far demi-toilet.

Kilt pleats in the back of polonaise skirts are a feature of the moment.

Oriental, Torchon, Smyrna, and Ragusa point are the laces of the season.

Low, square-necked princess dresses are the most fashionable for evening wear.

The prevailing colors for cheviot tartans are combinations of gray, blue and red.

Bulgarian cloth and Schamyla cloth are bourettes of Muscovite origin or suggestion.

Side draperies are made of one large box or Watteau pleat on many stylish costumes.

Ulsters of waterproof, lady's cloth and camel's hair are the popular winter traveling garments.

Cloak trimmings are large buttons, aigraffes, braids and passementeries, velvet, silk, and fringes.

New styles of underskirts have flounces trimmed with open-work embroidery in Fayal designs.

Bustles are no longer worn; three flounces on the back breadths of underskirts take their place.

Beaded trimmings almost cover evening dresses, making them look as if studded with jewels.

Chemises with drawers attached (chemelettes) are found in A. T. Stewart's lingerie department.

Coaching, Breton, and Serbian jackets are simulated on many handsome polonaises and in princess dresses.

French gray corduroy dresses are made up in very plain styles, with little drapery, but are richly trimmed.

Strawberry vines, showing leaves, fruit, and flowers, are among the prettiest of floral garnitures for evening toilets.

A word about trains. The newest invention is a strap made out of any pretty gimp as cord, and by means of which the tail can be held up, but jokers are already calling this practical addition a handle. Other trains are drawn elegantly through spacious hollow pockets; it is, literally, pocketing one's tail, a thing no being in the animal creation has heretofore attempted,

For boys, cutaway coats and plaited blouses are no longer stylish, except with kitled shirts. Sack coats, the father's garment in miniature, buttoned up to the chin, with but a scrap of vest showing, are now worn. Some have a strap and buckle at the back. Plaids and stripes are much worn.

### Shorter Walking Dresses for Ladies.

A very great majority of American women have found out the desirableness of having shorter dresses for the street, and would welcome any dictate of known good authority which should bring in the new fashion. The exceedingly graceful designs of Rodrigues, a rival of Worth and Pingat, whose exquisite designs were much brought into notice last spring in the beautiful room devoted by A. T. Stewart to the exhibition of costumes, having sent to them models of these new short walking dresses, and it is predicted that they will be very much patronized by ladies who have been waiting for the fashion to be set. The models shown are not so short as to show the feet, but eschew those long trains holding up of which is scarcely less objectionable than the trailing of them through the mire and dirt. They are finished with jackets in the Henry IV. or Basque country style, and some have small triple capes to them. They are in chenille cloth of dark brown. Other excellent models are shown in the new mixture of velvet, satin and silk. A mouse-colored velvet, with over-dress in court shape with long side tabs, has a stomacher of velvet set in, trimmed with braiding in deeper shades. Another dress in slate-colored velvet has a "pelisse" cut into the figure; the trimmings are in chenille and gilt cord, and another in black velvet has a mulberry overdress of matelasse. The peculiar trimmings of these velvet dresses consists in the satin puffings on the skirt. The combitations in color, material and design are so numberless as to offer attractions to all, and all are artistic.

With this style models are shown for carriage dresses or reception dresses in the same materials with trains; one in the shade of "mazarine" blue, which has reappeared among this season's colors, is of velvet, trained, with overdress of the same; the waist has the "Swiss" plastron, which has taken the place of the Breton front; and the elbow sleeve of velvet is buttoned up the back, with the three lower buttons left unfastened to allow the tight blue silk sleeve to emerge from it. Another of these elegant carriage dresses has wide side plaitings on the lower dress, these wide plaitings being available in several models, with an overdress of matelasse; the jacket is made with long, square tabs, and is edged, as is the overdress, the cuffs and collars, with bands of silver fox.—*N. Y. Post.*

DURING the cross-examination of the plaintiff, the following pointed colloquy took place between him and the defendant's attorney: "Were you ever in Albany?" "Yes sir." "How long were you there?" "Six months, sir." "Were you in the penitentiary at the time?" "Yes, sir; but I never was in the Assembly, sir." The rejoinder was enjoyed bp the spectators, who remembered that the attorney did once occupy a seat in the House, and the court officers' staves vainly beat for order for several minutes.

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## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

More rain last week.

Grant visited Thiers' tomb.

French Republicans triumph.

The Sultan is anxious for peace.

The Russians have captured Kars.

Germany is negotiating a new loan.

Roumanian's have captured Rakova.

Exciting mining news from Cariboo.

A new treaty with Mexico is proposed.

Wheat is $1.04 per bushel at Corvallis.

Ingersoll refuses the German Mission.

Kars has fallen and England is alarmed.

Affairs in Mexico are quite threatening.

Third National Bank of Chicago quits business.

Diaz is disposed to deal liberally with Americans.

There has been another Mexican raid into Texas.

Texas is receiving a large number of immigrants.

The Silver bill will not be disposed of this session.

William Cullen Bryant was 83 years old November 3d.

The Fort Edward Institute on the Hudson was burned.

The President and Republican Senators have reconciliated.

Senator Morton has, it is said, left an estate worth $25,000.

Day, Kearney & Co. are still "agitating" in San Francisco.

Seven more farmers are experimenting with Egyptian corn.

New York is excited about the importation of Chinese lepers.

An appropriation for the Paris Exposition has passed Congress.

They have already four inches of snow in northern Illinois.

The weavers of Oldham, England, are on a strike 10,000 strong.

An ice manufactory is the last local institution at Los Angeles.

The Chattanooga Confederate monument was shamefully defaced.

Some sections of the State are satisfied with the rainfall thus far.

Miss Smiley, the Quaker preacher, will pass the winter in Europe.

The manufacture of kid gloves has been begun in San Francisco.

Memphis, Tenn., is to have a Confederate monument to cost $4,285.

Kearney & Co., labor agitators, were discharged in San Francisco.

Three Chinese—the first ever seen there—have arrived at Winnipeg.

There will soon be three mails per week between England and this country.

MacMahon at last submits because the Senate recognizes the will of the people.

A daughter of G. P. R. James, the novelist, is a spiritualist lecturer in Australia.

The Democracy in the Senate are in a fair way to secure a majority in that body.

Belknap has chocked down his remorse and is doing a good business as claim agent.

Patrick Henry's grandson, William Wirt Henry, run for the Virginia Legislature.

The Health Officers of Chicago have vaccinated nearly 55,000 persons since August.

Mr. Delane, of the London *Times*, retires on the paltry salary of $10,000 a year for life.

The Emperor of Germany suffers much from the earache and wears his head in a sling.

Rev. Jonathan Woodbridge, aged 75, formerly editor of the Boston *Recorder*, is dead.

Fifty-eight vessels took 100,000 bushels of wheat to Europe from New York last week.

B. F. Peixotto, of California, has been appointed Consul-General at St. Petersburgh.

All the New York hotel proprietors have been arrested for selling liquor on Sundays.

The Coursing Club held its first full meeting last week. Large attendance and fine sport.

Ben Wade is represented to be now in robust health, vigorous not only in mind but body.

Gen. Garfield's late speech is considered the best ever delivered on finance in this country.

Mrs. Elizabeth Oaks Smith is pastor of an Independent Church at Conastoga, New York.

Mrs. Ex-Attorney-General Williams has gone to Europe to have her daughter educated.

A plot to assassinate Emperor William and Prince Bismarck has been frustrated in Berlin.

The investigation of the San Francisco Mint and Custom House cost the Government $35,000.

The amount of coin in the United States treasuries on the 31st of October was $135,565,577.

Queen Victoria regulates and disciplins her children just as if they were still boys and girls.

The New York *Herald* says another city railroad company has reduced wages about ten per cent.

A gentleman from New York by the name of Muller, talks of starting a newspaper at Calistoga.

The oldest ex-member of Congress now living is the Hon. Artemus Hale, of Bridgewater, Mass.

Crops never looked better at this time of year around Lincoln, Placer county, than they do at present.

The Collateral Loan Bank, of San Francisco, is in the hands of a receiver and the manager is in jail.

San Franciscoans paid $80,000 to hear the Kellogg-Carey opera troupe in thirty-four performances.

Davis has introduced a bill in the House for the erection of a postoffice building at San Francisco.

A local telegraph line is in contemplation from Chico to Sacramento, via Oroville and Marysville.

The House Committee on Elections deferred taking a final vote upon the Colorado case until next session.

The total amount of money to be paid by San Francisco during the current year as taxes, is $6,461,061.42.

We have 40,000 postmasters and but 20,000 soldiers. But the postmasters have the greatest reserve to draw from.

The Trustees of the Napa Asylum have determined to build coal gas works for that institution at an early day.

The Russian forces in Bulgaria and the Dobrudsha number 280,000 men. The Turkish forces number 240,000.

Arrangements are making for the holding of an El Dorado County Agricultural Fair at Placerville next season.

A fire in the Terrible mine, Georgetown, Colorado, destroyed two levels before it was subdued. Loss, $25,000.

A quack has been sentenced in Richmond, Va., to five days imprisonment and 10 lashes well laid on for swindling.

The Pittsburgh Grand Jury blame the militia for precipitating the July riots, and have indicted one hundred persons for murder.

Three Banks in Reading, Pa., one in Newark, N. J., one in San Francisco and five in other parts of the country suspended last week.

A Rome correspondent states that the Vatican has decided that no Power can veto the Conclave's selection of a successor to the Pope.

A band of twenty-five armed men entered a Spanish village near Figuras, Sunday, and demanded £60, in the name of the Spanish Republic.

German singing societies carried off all the prizes offered at the musical contest held in Antwerp during the Reubens memorial celebration.

General and Mrs. Grant on Monday visited the chocolate factory of Minier, a French Deputy. On the 27th the General dines with Emile Girardin.

Governor Hartranft, too, of Pennsylvania, has issued a proclamation for thanksgiving notable for its brevity. The example seems to be catching this year.

The Russian official report states that their loss at the capture of Kars was 2,500. Among the officers killed were General Belinsky and Leutenant-Colonel Melikoff.

Of the fifty-eight "American" masons who went from New York to London to take the place of English strikers, fifty-five were Irish, two German and one French.

Mrs. Ellen Foster, a woman lawyer of Clinton, Iowa, has been appointed by the District Court one of the Committee to examine candidates for admission to the bar.

Germany, Austria, France and Italy have adopted the forage biscuit for the use of cavalry in the field. The invention of compressed horse feed is due to Russian experiments in Bulgaria.

Hayes says he has the right to make appointments without recommendations from Senators.

France has a new Ministry, but one in which the Deputies cannot place confidence. The *French Republic* newspaper declares the Deputies must save the country and not vote the Budget.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk to Lady Flora Hastings was solemnized at the Oratory of Bramgton. The scene and ceremony were of a brilliancy and impressivness hardly surpassable.

Sitting Bull says Major Reno could have captured his whole band just before the Custer massacre, but the gallant Major retreated. Reno is held to blame for the fate of Custer and his command.

The Emperor William of Germany grows more interested in the Russian side of the military game playing on the Turkish checkerboard. He would like to have the Turks kicked out of Europe.

General Sherman testified before the House Military Committee that the present military force on the border is insufficient to protect the lives and property of citizens and recommends its increase.

There is said to be considerable exportation of white birch wood from New Hampshire to England to be made into thread spools. Over one million feet were exported last year and the demand is increasing.

Black Hills miners seized the Keats mine for wages due. The sheriff could not drive them out or gain possession of the mine, so the Government was called upon and has furnished troops to aid the sheriff.

In the Provincial elections Rome has chosen nine clericals out of her quota of fifteen. At the December Consistory the Archbishop of Ravanne and Monseigneur Pellemrino, as predicted, will be made Cardinals.

United States Marshal Northam, of Alabama, has been asked to resign, because he bet $5,000 that Hayes would be elected. The President thinks such action unbecoming a public officer. The Democrat who lost the money made the charge against him.

The decision of the Commissioner of the General Land office regarding the Santa Julle grant, Marin county, and the Rancho Arroyo de la Laguna, Santa Cruz county, have been appealed from, and all the papers have been transmitted to the Secretary of the Interior for final decision.

The Executive Board of Trade of Philadelphia has authorized the preparation of a memorial to Congress, asking the passage of a law for the funding of legal tender notes in bonds running forty years, and bearing four per cent. interest, to an amount not exceeding $10,000,000 per month until legal tenders shall be at a par with coin.

The trial of the four English Detective Police Inspectors, John Merkle, John Nathaniel Druscovich, William Palmer and George Clarke, and Edward Trogget, a solicitor, for a conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice in connection with the turf fraud and the Countess of Degourcourt, resulted in a verdict of guilty against all except Clarke, and with a recommendation to mercy of Druscovich and Palmer. Each was sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

### Oysters and Star Fish.

As the oyster culture is so important a business here, a few words about the oyster's most dreaded and deadliest foe, the star fish, will be appropriate, and we have gathered from authentic sources the following tolerable reliable information on the subject: The star fish destroys and devours the oyster eagerly. The star fish is well armed, having five of those useful members; and, to make matters worse for the oyster, has an eye on the end of each arm. It is also furnished with hundreds of small legs and feet. Its mouth is in the center of the body, and it moves slowly, but very "sure," when after prey. It can propel itself over rough surfaces and into all nooks and crevices, and is found generally upon rocks, near which they fasten. If one of his arms becomes broken in any way, as by getting it entangled in a crevice of a rock, or having it bitten off by a voracious fish, determined upon making havoc upon this particular star, the deficiency is soon remedied, as another arm grows, which replaces the missing member. Some species of the star fish possess the power of demoralizing or breaking itself in pieces, and thus multiply its kind, as each piece retains vitality and grows into a perfect specimen of its kind again. The star fish is a sociable animal. It generally travels in "schools," or mass-meetings, when, doubtless, schemes for raids on the unsuspecting oyster are devised, and nefarious information and ideas interchanged. When he is hungry he gets outside of dinner by, as it were, turning himself inside out, a novel process, not to be recommended to the *genus homo* as a means of appeasing appetite. He turns his stomach out of his mouth and envelops the morsel to be engulfed. The star fish is set down by scientific men as a mere "walking stomach," being such a tremendous gormandizer of sea-food. They are particularly fond of oysters, and when the presence of a fine bivalve is discovered nothing can exceed it in lively appreciation of the morsel, not even an American at a clam-bake.—*New Haven Journal.*

The Change of Climate in Europe.—A Swedish paper just received publishes an interesting article under the heading "Why is the Climate of Europe Growing Colder?" The article states that in the Bay of Komenok, near Kome, in Greenland, fossil and very characteristic remains of palm and other trees have been discovered lately, which tend to show that in these parts formerly a rich vegetation must have existed. But the ice period of the geologists arrived, and, as a consequence of the decreasing temperature, this fine vegetation was covered with ice and snow. The sinking in the temperature, which moved in a southerly direction, as can be well proved by geological data, that is, the discovery of fossil plants of certain species, seems to be going on in our days also. During the past few years the ice has increased far toward the south, thus between Greenland and the Artic Sea colossal masses of ice have accumulated. On European coasts navigators now frequently find ice in latitudes where it never existed before during the summer months, and the cold reigning upon the Scandinavian peninsula this summer results from the masses of ice which are floating in the region where the gulf stream bends toward our coasts. This is a repetition of the observations made in the cold summer of 1865. The unaccustomed vicinity of these masses of ice has rendered the climate of Iceland so cold that corn no longer ripens there, and the Icelanders, in fear of a coming famine and icy climate, begin to found a new home in North America.—*Nature.*

Cardinal Riario Sforza.—The late Cardinal Riario Sforza died poor, though he had been rich. During the European visitation of cholera in 1854, he was a lavish giver of food, money and medicine to the sufferers whom he succored in person, and when he had spent all his money, sold his plate to obtain funds to carry on the good work. These expended, he called on a rich Catholic of Naples to borrow 50,000 francs, but he, a very practical, if a pious man, declined to lend the money. "Very well," said the Cardinal, "if Christians won't help me, Jews will," and he went to the Rothschilds, who promptly advanced him the money without interest or security or even promise of repayment.

### Learning and Loving.

The sentiment that a few years ago, more than to-day, prevailed among men, that "learning spoiled women for loving," could hardly have been the result of an acquaintance with the history of the learned women of the past. Veronica Gambara, most learned and wise, was as loving and dovoted as the historic Dido. She was of noble birth, and from a child displayed a surprising aptitude for study. At ten years of age she was writing Latin and Greek sonnets. Of a serious temperament, her tastes led her to the study of sacred literature, and she became one of the most learned theologians in Italy, and was given the title of doctor. She chose for her husband Gilbert, of Correggio, chief of that illustrious house, and was married to him in 1508, when in her twenty-fourth year. At the end of two years she was the mother of two sons. She was tenderly loved of her husband, and, as he had remarkably beautiful eyes, she addressed to those "shining orbs" some of her most exquisite sonnets. This husband, so well beloved, died ten years after marriage, and Veronica, although still young, consecrated herself to eternal widowhood. During the remainder of her life she had her apartments draped in black, was drawn about by the blackest of horses, and wore always a garb of deep widowhood. Heiress to all her husband's fortune, she superintended the education of her sons, one of whom rose to high military rank, while the other became a cardinal. She continued her own studies the same as in her youth, cultivating her love of poetry and literature. Personally she was not beautiful, but she had in conversation a rare charm that no one could resist, even when discoursing of learned things. A collection of her letters and poems was published at Brescia in 1759.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Judge Davis' Joke on Senator Ferry.—Senator Ferry is a pious man. He is an elder in the Presbyterian church. As far as I can see, and I watch him pretty closely, he is bound for the kingdom. Of all old bachelors he is the most irreproachable. He feels very deeply the dignity of a senator and maintains it on all occasions. He is polite, courteous, and cold as ice. No one ever saw him do a natural or improper thing. Every act is studied and prim and solemn. Yesterday the Senator sat at breakfast glancing, as even deacons and Senators will, over his paper, at the women. He was taking the 50th stolen glance at a pretty, golden-haired little saint from Georgia, when Senator David Davis, two tables away, startled the dining-room, by roaring in his lusty sailor voice to Mr. Ferry, "I want to see you before you go to the races, Ferry. Afraid I can't go. If it's possible for me to get through my work, I shall be happy to accept your invitation." The saint turned her big, blue, reproachful orbs on Ferry. The women all looked at him and whispered. The model senator blushed scarlet, stroked his beard nervously, and smiled in a feeble way at the jolly giant, who sat chalking his fat sides, and bending his late judical head over the thimbleful of gruel Banting allows him. His looks told that he had got even with Ferry at last. The tables are turned. Ferry owes him "one."—*Washington Letter to Chicago Times.*

A Scared Conductor.—Sweet are the uses of retributive justice. In passing through a train on the New York Central Railroad to collect tickets, the conductor encountered, east of Utica, a colored man who had neither ticket nor medium of exchange, and after a desultory discussion stopped the cars and kicked him off the platform. A few weeks afterward, the conductor took a chair in a barber-shop in Albany, under the ministration of a colored man. The barber covered his customer's face with lather, whipped out a glittering razor and while he was improving its edge by means of a strop that dangled from the wall, remarked to the gentleman in the chair: "Say, boss, you doesn't know me, does you? Does you remember the fellah you lammed from your train up at Tribes Hill? Dat was a bad thing for you to do, sah, an' I remembers it well." Right here the conductor bounded from his chair and danced around the room with the lather dropping from his chin, and his hair standing on end. He was finally induced to resume his seat, on the barber's pledging himself to do no mischief, but he did not enjoy the shave, and breathed more freely when he was outside the shop.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Medical Student's Horse Joke.—It takes a medical student to prove that black is white. In Shoreditch, England, a gentlemn recently drove up to a public house and left his pony, which was a milk-white steed, in charge of a boy, while he went indoors for five minutes. When he reappeared the boy was there and the buggy was there, but, in place of the milk-white steed, was a pony as black as a beetle. The boy insisted that it was the same pony, and could give no explanation of the change of complexion, save that a young medical gentleman had examined the animal during the owner's absence. The truth was that the mischievous medical student had daubed the pony from head to tail with a coating of lamp-black. The Englishman's astonishment was only equaled by the dismay of an American in a cemetery near Buffalo. After leaving his horse at a hitching-post for half an hour he had resumed his seat and attempted to make a start, when lo! the post appeared plump under the tail, between breeching and hind-quarters. "Bless me! exclaimed the dazed gentleman, "did I hitch the horse at the wrong end?"

How the Rattlesnake Bites.—When a rattlesnake is disturbed it sounds an alarm, and then, if compelled, it will fight. When the victim is within reach the jaws of the snake are separated and the head thrown back so as to bring the fangs into a favorable position to penetrate the object. The head is then darted rapidly forward, the unsheathed tooth penetrathes the body of the victim, and the poison is injected into the flesh. The same muscular acts which open the wound inject the venom through the duct and into the part penetrated by the tooth. The divergence of the fang-points when the snake bites often causes a considerable distance between the two wounds. The power with which the venom is ejected from the tooth depends somewhat upon the amount contained in the gland and its ducts. If the snake fails to strike the object aimed at, the poison is sometimes projected several feet; and a case is on record where it was thrown into the eyes of a man who was six feet from the snake, when it struck upward at a stick held above its coil.

This is an "off" year with savings bank presidents.

### FAREWELL! IF EVER FONDEST PRAYER.

Farewell! If ever fondest prayer
For other's weal availed on high,
Mine will not all be lost in air,
But waft thy name beyond the sky.
'Twere vain to speak, to weep, to sigh;
Oh! more than tears of blood can tell,
When wrung from guilt's expiring eye,
And in that word—Farewell!—Farewell!

These lips are mute, these eyes are dry;
But in my breast and in my brain
Awake my pangs and pass not by,
The thought that ne'er shall sleep again.
My soul nor deigns nor dare complain,
Though grief and passion there rebel;
I only know we loved in vain—
I only feel—Farewell!—Farewell!

—*Byron.*

### A Shower of Pickerel.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAIN OF FISH WITHIN FIFTY MILES OF DETROIT.

A confirmation of the strange report that a shower of fish had fallen on the fourth concussion of Harwich township is given by a school teacher in the neighborhood, who in a letter to the London, Ontario, *Free Press*, testifies to what he saw as follows:

"Having dismissed the children for the day, I was returning to my boarding place, when, with a side glance, I discovered something in the grass. At first I thought it was some species of rattlesnake, but upon more careful scrutiny, I found it was a fine, firm, fresh fish of the pickerel species. Having been brought up at the sea shore I knew at once that the fish was good, and picked it up, while wondering whence it came. My astonishment was increased, however, when, on stepping on a few yards further, I found another equally good. A few steps further, and one more, and then I thought I ought to return to the school room for some paper in which to wrap them. On entering the room I seized (rather thoughtlessly you will say) one of the pails, and proceeded to collect fish. When I had more than half filled the pail, I saw a man in the distance carrying some fish, and, supposing the mystery was about to be solved, I awaited his approach. I dropped the pail and felt somewhat guilty for having appropriated the fish, till relieved by his assuring me that he had gathered up also those he had in the same way, and that he had just been culling the largest of them. He observed: 'These are as good and fresh as money could buy.' I filled the pail, not only to the brim, but up the whole height of the handle, and having deposited my burden, naturally, in the farm house where I board, I returned to collect the remainder. When I had finished my task, I assure you that I felt fatigued. The work had occupied half an hour. This fall of fish extended about three-quarters of a mile. On the same evening one of the maids was sent for the cows to a field about half a mile from my boarding place. She also returned laden with fish that she had picked up in a similar way. This girl reported that she had left others behind her which she could not conveniently carry to the house. The lady, with her maids, prepared the fish the same evening for drying and smoking, and they were subjected to this process the next day. The circumstances, you will admit is unique, apart from its strange surroundings, and I cannot but think the correspondent of Rond Eau *News* did not err much in reporting it. As to whether these now famous fishes fell six feet or six thousand, I know not. One thing I know, that they were scattered for a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, and that, at least, to my knowledge, three persons gathered them."

The Dutch Poor.—Notwithstanding the unsocial character of the Dutch, they are more considerate of their poor than any other people. There are no destitute poor in Holland, although the population is exceedingly dense. The greater portion of the Dutch poor, including orphans, abandoned children, the blind, deaf and dumb, and aged, are provided for in three ways: First, by institutions established by rich individuals, chiefly widows; secondly, by the different religious denominations deaconries taking the charge of their respective poor; and, thirdly, by societies. The remaining indigent and infirm are supported by the public, generally, in the following manner: In the parishes (Gemeente) the expense is taken out of the municipal funds, if the proportions be too great, the difference is paid out of a general relief fund raised by collections or otherwise from property or bequests. Demands on the public generally have seldom occurred, for, except under very unfavorable circumstances, the deaconries and municipalities have always provided for their own poor. The great secret, however, is in the administration, and that no man or woman in health can in Holland, expect to eat bread, find shelter, or be clothed without giving labor or other equivalent in return. The great relief to the country consists in the non-existence of poor-rates, the collection of which would be attended, as in England, with great expense and vexation, and the appropriation of which would be productive of, generally speaking, doubtful good, and, to the healthy classes, certain depravity and degradation. Experience has for more than two hundred years proved the excellence of the Dutch plan for supporting the poor, inasmuch as the indigent, whether men, women or children, able to work have never wanted employment, food, clothing, or shelter.

John Morrissey's Religion.—Mr. Morrissey has passed his summers for more than twenty years at Saratoga. A clergyman who made his acquaintance became especially anxious to converse with him upon religious subjects. Morrissey received him courteously, and the frequent visits seemed mutually pleasant. They continued two or three seasons. The clergyman, always getting interested in general conversation, kept postponing, from time to time, the real object of his visits. Finally, however, he said: "Mr. Morrissey, we have now been acquainted for several years. You have uniformly treated me with attention and kindness, always responding to the charitable requests I have made; but somehow I have failed in the discharge of a more important duty. I have always wanted to converse with you about religion. Are you willing to hear me?" "Certainly," replied Mr. Morrissey. "I am confident that a man of your intelligence, absorbed as you have been and are in worldly things, must have reflected upon your future existence." Morrissey replied that, though conscious of his deficiencies, he had often thought of serious things. The clergyman said he presumed that Morrissey had settled opinions on the subject, and that, at least, he was a believer. To this Morrissey replied affirmatively. "Then," said the clergyman, "if you are willing to state it, I should like to know just what you do believe." "I believe," said Morrissey, "in doing as we agree."

### Egyptian Slave Trade.

HOW SLAVES ARE STILL SOLD AT TANTA AND ALEXANDRIA—CIRCASSIAN BEAUTIES.

Cairo, September 30.—Notwithstanding the treaty lately concluded by Mr. Vivian, on the part of Great Britain, with the Khedive, for the suppression of the slave trade, slaves are yet sold in the public market. They are not exposed to the general eye, but they are on sale in the private apartments of the slave-dealers during the spring and autumn fairs at Tanta, on the railway line to Alexandria. They are of various hues, from sable black, through every gradation of color, to perfect white. The latter, who are always Circassians, are the most prized. They are held at such high prices that only Pashas and rich functionaries or the Government can buy them. If there is any rare beauty on hand she is offered to the Khedive first, through one of his confidential eunuchs. Should his Highness need an addition to his harem, he pays in proportion to his own estimate of the value of the chattel. Should she be a dazzling beauty, or finely moulded figure, with some feminine accomplishments, he gives a round sum by way of expressing his satisfaction and demonstrating his good taste. He is capricious in his likings, and does not confine himself to any particular color. His children represent pretty much all the Oriental races, and no one of his sons resembles the other in complexion or moral and physical characteristics. They are all of different mothers. Variety of nature in a household is, perhaps, as pleasing as any other diversity. It certainly leads to strong contrasts in his Highness' family, and obviates the monotony which might otherwise exist. The stranger at first finds it difficult to make herself understood in her barbaric speech, but that soon wears off, and she learns to babble Arabic as if she had been born under the shadow of the pyramids. This year I doubt if the Khedive has made any large investment of this kind. Like everybody else, he is "hard up." At the Tanta Fair the general impecuniousness was most unpleasantly proven to the slave-merchants. Although it lasted six weeks, but few sales were made, and the prices brought were shockingly low. Fair Circassians, who in the first weeks were firmly held at 4,000 francs, before the close were offered as low as 1,000 francs, and no bidders at these tempting figures. The merchants in their despair cursed both Turks and Russian, for the interruption they had caused to their trade by the war they are waging so furiously and recklessly. It makes everybody poor, from the Sultan and his vassal, the Khedive, down to the lowest Feelah, for all alike have to submit to a constant drain on their resources that compels the strictest economy. Rather than have too much stock on hand, the dealers disposed of a lot of small girls at 300 francs each. It was, take it all in all, the most unprofitable market they ever had for their merchandise. When I suggested to an official personage that these transactions were contrary to law he replied that the Government could not be expected to take cognizance of what was done behind the latticed windows of harem apartments, for these were the accommodations which had been rented for human traffic. Treaties may be made and all kind of promises given for the discontinuance of the slave trade, domestic and external, but it will not really cease until the whole constitution of society in the East is changed. It is one of the inseparable features of Mohammedan polygamy.—*Philadelphia Press.*

### The Contents of a Medicine-Bag.

The contents of an Indian medicine bag would make the heart of the ordinary herb doctor leap for joy. I once had an opportunity of examining several of them that had been cast aside by their owners. The bags were formed of the skins of various wild animals in an embryotic state, taken off whole, and so stuffed as to retain the natural shape. Each article of the large assortment they contained was carefully wrapped in a separate parcel by itself, and duly labeled as to contents by means of certain hieroglyphics. These packages revealed varied ingredients. There were dried herbs of many varieties, bark and leaves of strange plants and trees; many colored powders of the finest quality, and evidently demanding great care in their preparation; claws of animals, talons of birds, colored feathers and beaks; a few preserved skins and teeth of reptiles; but a total absence of liquids, or any vessel that could be used to carry. There were several plants common to all the bags, such as sarsaparilla and the like, but the rest differ greatly, and the *maleria medica* of each practitioner seemed to be the result of individual choice and re-search. Still, with this strange collection of remedies, the medicine-men effect some wonderful cures. Especially successful are they in the treatment of gun-shot wounds; and I have known some cases of recovery, under the skillful treatment of a conjurer, that seemed but little short of miraculous.—*Correspondence of the New York Post.*

Dean Swift as a Scientific Prophet.—The *Journal of Chemistry* has received the following note from Dr. Robert Reyburn, of Washington, D. C.: "In the recent accounts of the discovery of the satellites of Mars, we have not seen any reference to the curious fact of the announcement of their existence by Dean Swift in his celebrated satire of 'A Voyage to Laputa,' published in 1726. It may be found in the third chapter of this work, and reads as follows: 'They have likewise discovered two lesser stars or satelities which revolve about Mars, whereof the innermost is distant from the center of the primary planet exactly three of his diameters, and the outmost five; the former revolves in the space of 10 hours, and the latter in 21½, so that the squares of their periodical times are very near in the same proportion with the cubes of their distance from the center of Mars, which evidently shows them to be governed by the same law of gravitation that influences the other heavenly bodies.'" This was expressly written to cast ridicule upon the astronomers of his day, and now about 150 years afterwards it becomes numbered among the established facts of science.

The Germans are using corks as a stuffing for bed-coverlets, instead of down. And now, when the Teutonic husband rolls into bed after returning from a lodge-meeting, and his wife sits up on her elbow and sniffs suspiciously the balmy air of night, the old gentleman merely puts his head into the pillow and remarks; "Dem champagne-corg cofferlets vas shmell awfool shtrong tonights, ain'd it?"


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"I send for another box, and keep them in the house."

"Dr. Holloway has cured my headache that was chronic."

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"Your box of Holloway's Ointment cured me of noises in the head. I rubbed some of your Ointment behind the ears, and the noise has left."

"Send me five boxes of your Pills."

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I have over 200 such testimonials as these, but want of space compels me to conclude.

**For Cutaneous Disorders,**

And all eruptions of the skin, this Ointment is most invaluable. It does not heal externally alone, but penetrates with the most searching effects to the very roots of the evil.

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In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or whether they be afflicted with stone or gravel or with aches and pains settled in the loins over the regions of the kidneys, these Pills should be taken according to the printed directions, and the Ointment should be well rubbed into the small of the back at bedtime. This treatment will give almost immediate relief when all other means have failed.

**For Stomachs Out of Order.**

No medicine will so effectually improve the tone of the stomach as these pills; they remove all acidity occasioned either by intemperance or improper diet. They reach the liver and reduce it to a healthy action; they are wonderfully efficacious in cases of spasm; in fact they never fail in curing all disorders of the liver and stomach.

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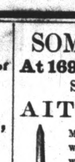

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# The Yolo Democrat

OFFICIAL PAPER OF YOLO COUNTY.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Thursday, November 29, 1877.


### RECLAMATION IN SACRAMENTO AND YOLO COUNTIES.

Regarding the reclamation of overflowed lands in Yolo and Sacramento counties, the *Bee* of Friday has the following, under the above heading: "There are, adjacent to Sacramento, two large districts of as good land as the sun shines upon, and which are now unproductive, but which, with a comparatively small outlay—the value of the land considered—can be made arable. One lies north of the American river, between the Norris Grant and the Sacramento river, and embraces, say 32,000; and the other is all that stretch of country in the county of Yolo now called tule land, lying west of and running parallel with the Sacramento river. The former district, that lying north of the American, was not long since a tule swamp, but by reason of the overflow of both the Sacramento and American rivers the land has been raised in the low places from three to ten feet with the warm, rich soil from the mountains until it is now among the easiest cultivated and most desirable in the State. It needs but a levee to protect it from the floods, and a small one, at that, compared with levees that are being raised around swamp lands in this valley. These 32,000 acres could, we think, be protected from floods for less than ten dollars an acre, and when so protected most of that land would sell for seventy-five to one hundred dollars an acre. It is close to Sacramento; there is no better grain or alfalfa or vegetable land anywhere; drought could scarcely injure it and rains could only benefit it so long as the floods are kept out.

"The other or west side of the Sacramento district is not so rich, or high or warm; but it could soon be made as desirable in every regard and at but small expense, by opening the bank of the Sacramento river opposite the Feather river and permitting the muddy waters of the Feather and Yuba rivers to flow over this tule land, dropping thereon their precious burden of richest soil. Five years might suffice to make that whole district if thus treated, as good arable land as there is about Sacramento; while the opening referred to would relieve the Sacramento river of much of its surplus water and thus aid vastly in the reclamation of the district north of the American. And to afford greater security to this city and to the people of Yolo county from floods, there should be an opening made on the west bank of the Sacramento, opposite the mouth of the American, to carry off into those swamp lands the surplus water of the last named stream, and hasten the time when all that now idle, swampy and overflowed land would be a garden bearing on its surface the richest products of California. Then would Sacramento's future be secured.

"Perhaps the coming Legislature may, in its wisdom, devise and perfect a plan under which these and other reclamation measures can be prosecuted."

### MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

We have frequently suggested that one or more manufacturing enterprises could be inaugurated and successfully carried on in Woodland, which would not require the investment of any very great amount of capital, and which, if properly conducted, would profitably occupy the spare time of many who are not only willing but are eager to engage in some useful occupation. The Santa Barbara *Press*, speaking upon this subject, makes the following suggestions, which we recommend to the consideration of our citizens. As the *Press* says, it does not look very big, but big things grow from little beginnings. Here is what it suggests: The first industry we would suggest would be a glove factory. This could be undertaken with a very small capital by any one having a practical knowledge of the method of tanning or curing deer or sheep skins. These skins, we understand, are not tanned by the tedious and expensive process applied to leather and calf-skin, but expeditiously and economically, by means of chemicals. The skins, being tanned, could be cut out and distributed to women in their own homes to be made up and stitched. The process is simple, the means required small, the employment beneficial to a large class of the population, the sales ready, and large quantities of pelts, both of deer and sheep, which would command so small a price as to be nearly, if not quite worthless, can be utilized and added to the product of our country. Rugs and robes of pelts, tanned with hair on, and in the case of lambskins dyed, could also be made and sold at a good profit. This may not strike anyone as a big thing—nor is it. But big things grow from just such beginnings; and the aggregation of just such small things as this create wealth in a community.

"BUTTE COUNTY REGISTER" is the name of a new paper just started at Biggs' Station by Wm. Sharkey, editor and proprietor. It comes out full-fledged in the first issue and is a credit to its locality.

### SITTING BULL INTERVIEWED.

The New York *Herald* says the S. F. *Mail*, has achieved its greatest feat in the line of interviews—one which surpassed its big talk with the silent and haughty chieftain Conkling. It has actually interviewed Sitting Bull. If it were possible to separate the sense from the nonsense and the appa ent facts from the evident exaggerations of the correspondent, the story purporting to have been told by Sitting Bull would be important as well as interesting. The whole gist of the interview, however, after making a stoic philosopher from a reporter's standpoint of the Indian leader, and to fix the responsibility of the masacre of Custer and his command upon the unfortunate Reno, Sitting Bull, in the alleged interview, furnished no facts corroborated by other evidence upon which to base the accusation. They are inferences from the orders of General Terry and the report of Reno himself, but these inferences have been made before and much more skillfully. The Philadelphia *Times* thinks that at this late day the reopening of the question who is to blame for the lamentable affair of the Little Big Horn is both stale and unprofitable. Reno, who was a gallant soldier and an able commander, is in disgrace for another transaction, and Custer's mutilated body rests under a marble shaft at West Point. And here the matter ought to rest.

### HOW THE VERMONTERS DO IT.

They have a way of doing it in Vermont, says the Daily *Exchange*, that must recommend itself to all who are interested in economical State Government. Asa Magoon was convicted of murdering his wife at Montpelier, and has been sentenced to be hanged on the fourth Friday in November, 1879, with eighteen months hard labor and six months solitary confinement in the interim. This is a beautifully and wisely arranged doom. Asa has cost the State of Vermont some money. His trial was a drain upon its finances. Therefore eighteen months hard labor will go a good way towards reimbursing the treasury. After this just debt is paid and off Magoon's conscience, and thus having, as it were, wound up all his temporal affairs, he will retire into the solitary confinement for six months to prepare himself for the mysterious hereafter. Those Vermonters are a prudent people, and this blending of true piety with the perfect essence of political economy is an example extravagant Western States should imitate. Why, here they hang a criminal a few weeks after his sentence, without giving the poor wretch a chance to pay his board.

### JOHNNY BULL ON OLD SIMON,

An English paper has the following to say of the choice of the Radical delegation in Congress for Minister to that Kingdom: It is to be hoped that the statement, which seems to be made authoratively, that Mr. Pierrepont is to be succeeded at the American Legation in this country by Simon Cameron, is not true. To begin with, he is too old, for he will be 79 on March 8. His "record" is by no means satisfactory. He was Minister of War during the first part of the rebellion, and did so exceedingly bad in every way that President Lincoln had to remove him, and, in order to get him out of the way, appointed him Minister at St. Petersburg. Before the year 1872 was out, he had so thoroughly embroiled himself with the Russian authorities that Prince Gortschakoff insisted upon Mr. Cameron's departure, and another Minister had to be found. Mr. Cameron was so complete a failure that no little surprise was felt when he was, in 1866, elected a Senator, and still more astonishment was caused when, in 1872, he was chosen Chairman on Foreign Relations.

### KICKS AND CUFFS.

Conover and Patterson, says the *Examiner*, are catching it. Conkling and Edmunds are dealing out reproaches and sarcasms by wholesale, and all levelled at these wretched carpet-baggers. Whatever may be said of them by their bitterest foes no doubt they deserve it all. The droll part of the business is that they are now being reproached and reviled because, for the first time in their political careers, they are acting as decent men ought to do. Their votes in favor of seating the Democratic Senators are just and right and it is that very quality which, as might be expected, is exciting the infuriated malice of the Radicals. Having at last discovered the right path it is to be hoped that Conover and Patterson will have courage to pursue it. However, while they do so they will get many a kick and buffet from their former accomplices. What a commentary it is upon the principle and practice of the Radical leaders, that while these carpet-bag knaves were preying upon the people of the South they were petted and protected in all that they did, no matter how dishonest or disgraceful. But now that they refuse to assist another of their own kind into a place in which he has no earthly right they are attacked and denounced by their former defenders.

HERE is a very curious scrap of information concerning a temperence lecture far more eloquent than any of Gough's most famous efforts. It is computed that the grain used for liquors in a year in the United States reaches 70,000,000 bushels, which would make 1,050,000,000 four pound loaves of bread. Great Britain uses 80,000,000 bushels of grain yearly for the same purpose, and annually imports food to the value of nearly $400,000,000.

## Latest Telegraphic News.

*Associated Press Special Dispatches to the Daily Democrat.*

**Civic Guards Called For.**

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Turks call for 150,000 civic guards.

**England Wants to be Asked.**

England will wait until she is asked to meditate between Turkey and Russia.

**Mukhtar Pasha's Movements.**

It is reported that Muhktar Pasha has withdrawn from Erzeroum.

**Servia.**

Servia will soon declare her independence.

**Turkish Army.**

The Turkish army is falling back of the Bayaza.

**Mehemet Ali.**

Mehemit Ali experiences difficulty in forming his army for the relief of Plevna.

**MacMahon Will Oppose Duputies.**

PARIS, Nov. 26.—MacMahon will oppose the Chamber of Deputies. He says duty, dignity and honor require him to adopt the policy of resistance to Deputies.

**Great Floods at the East.**

RICHMOND, Noo. 26.—Excitements and floods are growing worse. A large section of country embracing Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia are flooded. Great damage has been experienced.

**Canadian Fishery Matters.**

TORONTO, Nov. 26.—The United States Commissioner protests against any award to Canada by the Fishery Commission.

**The Chinese in Congress.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—An important point has been developed. Congress has the power to legislate upon the Chinese question independent of treaties.

No special instruction is probable regarding telegraph of the six Chinese companies some time ago, asking that the use of Federal troops be authorized in San Francisco when considered necessary by the State authorities.

**Wigglington and Pacheco.**

The Wigglington-Pacheco contest is postponed.

**Don't Want It.**

Hewitt don't want the Chairmanship of the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

There is considerable excitement over the political contests in the Senate.

**Patterson Will Vote.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Patterson will defend himself in the Senate and claim the right to vote according to individual judgment as did Conkling when voting for Pinchback.

**Another Russion Success.**

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A Russian official dispatch announces that the Russians on Saturday captured the fortified town of Etropol, with a trifling loss. The Turks fled in disorder.

**Fresh Political Complications Threatened.**

PARIS, Nov. 26.—The *Soleil* says: Another dissolution, if voted by the Senate, would complicate instead of solving the crisis. The *Republic Francais* demands the withdrawal of the new Cabinet, and renews its argument in favor of the Congress of the two houses to definitely settle upon constitutional questions. Several conservative papers say that the Government will call upon the Senate to declare openly for or against it.

**Floods Near Washington.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Communication between Washington and Alexandria by railroad and boat is suspended, and it is reported that south of Alexandria there are heavy washes on the railroad. The draw of Long Bridge is out of order; the causway from the south end almost to Fort Runyan is submerged, and the turnpike is covered with water to a depth of several feet, thus cutting off travel by land.

Senator Withers, who resides in Alexandria, and whose presence in the Senate is considered by him necessary to-day, came to Washington this morning in a tug boat.

**About Senator Sharon.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says that a cypher dispatch received in Washington to-day from Sharon announces that he cannot and will not be in his seat before the 20th of December. He says his business is such that he cannot leave. If he is importuned by many Senators, as he has been by the one to whom he telegraphed, he will resign. His most intimate friends, in this city, say he is one of the most honest and trustworthy Republicans, and that nothing but the most imperative calls of business would keep him away from Washington at this crisis. The Governor of Nevada is a Democrat, and if Sharon resigns, a Democrat would be appointed in his place. The question with Sharon is, which of three courses shall he pursue. If he leaves California he will sacrifice great pecuniary interests; if he resigns, a Democrat will take his seat in the Senate, and if he remains in San Francisco for a short time, he gives his party some trouble in preventing the Democrats from getting control of the Senate.

**Bank Suspension.**

PANAMA, Nov. 27.—The Banking-house of Thomas Bank of Valparaizo has suspended with a result supposed to be disastrous.

**Sargent on a Sad Mission.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27. — Sargent has gone to Lowell to attend the funeral of his sister. He paired with Eaton of Connecticut.

McCormick's Assistant Secretary's resignation will take effect early in december.

**Patterson Explains.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Patterson makes a statement in the Senate and says that he will not endanger the Republican supremacy permanently. He announced that he would vote for Butler's admission because he was fairly elected, but has not made any alliance. His voting for Butler is advised by Republicans of his State. He will speak again to-morrow.

In the Senate a resolution admitting Kellogg was laid over until to-morrow.

Conover claims to have been a Republican in his State before he went to the Senate. He denies any bargain, and asserts he will vote for Butler.

Harlan is favorably upheld for Supreme Court Justice.

Patterson's and Conover's speeches have had a good effect.

**School Teacher Shot.**

SANTA BARBARA, Nov. 27.—C. D. Brackett, a school teacher, at Carpenteria, was shot by Benjamin S. Sutton for the seduction of Sutton's daughter, a simple girl of fifteen years of age.

**Capture of Provitza.**

LONDON, Nov 27.—A Vienna correspondent says the capture of Pravitza (not Provitz, as before reported,) enables the Russians to threaten Mehemet Ali's communications, should he attempt to force the Orchanie and Plevna road. He must either retake Pravitza before he makes an attempt, or else move with his main force further west, in the direction of Berkova.

**Still Holds Out.**

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Citadel Antivari still holds out, encouraged by assurance of relief coming by sea.

A Corfu dispatch reports a Turkish fleet of iron-clads and transports passing there, and expected soon at Antivari. The Prince of Montenegro is there.

**Convicted South Carolina Officials Sentenced.**

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 27.—Judge Townsend to-day rendered judgment averse to the motion in arrest of judgment in the cases of Smalls and Cardozo, and sentences were passed as follows: Francis L. Cardozo, Ex-Treasurer of South Carolina, for conspiracy to defraud the State, two years' imprisonment in jail and $4,000 fine, and one year imprisonment added if the fine be not paid at the expiration of two years; Smalls, member of Congress, for accepting a bribe of $5,000 while a member of the State Senate, three years at hard labor in the State Penitentiary; L. Cass Carpenter, formerly proprietor of the Columbia *Daily Union*, for forgery in raising amounts for publishing the laws in his paper, two years in jail and $5,000 fine. Appeals will be made in all cases.

**Proposed Peace Conference.**

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Prince Gortschakoff is diplomatizing a proposal made for a peace conference.

**The French Complication.**

PARIS, Nov 28.—The Right will reaffirm the conciliation and appeasement of the Cabinet, and then if the Deputies refuse to vote the budget MacMahon will make the Senate the judge of the situation—to choose between another dissolution and his resignation.

**Senatorial Tactics.**

WASHINGTON, 28th.—After twenty-eight hours' session the Senate adjourned till Wednesday. The Republicans claim that their tactics have been effective by forcing Kellogg's case for first consideration, and thus putting Davis on his honor to vote for the first case. The Republicans now hope to wriggle through.

**The Expostiou Bill.**

The Paris Exposition Bill is in jeopardy.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 28.—There has been great loss of life and property by the freshets in Virginia. The Ohio river rose suddenly; sinking coal barges and doing much damage.

**The Workingmen's Parade.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Extensive preparations are being made for the parade to-morrow. No trouble is expected.

**Latest Stock Quotations.**

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28.

YESTERDAY'S EVENING BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Con Virginia | $24 50 | Chollar | $35 00 |
| California | 8 75 | Crown Point | 6 00 |
| Best & Belcher | 20 40 | Exchequer | 3 50 |
| Ophir | 44 00 | Gould & Curry | 9 00 |
| Mexican | 14 00 | Hale & Norcross | 9 00 |
| Alpha | 12 75 | Imperial | 1 00 |
| Overman | 22 00 | Savage | 9 75 |
| Justice | 12 00 | Utah | 14 00 |
| Belcher | 5 00 | Yellow Jacket | 12 00 |
| Bullion | 6 25 | Grand Prize | 12 50 |

## Financial and Commercial.

**Gold, Silver, Currency, Etc.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.

GOLD—Opened in New York this morning at 102⅞, closing at 3 P. M. at 103.

SILVER—Fine, in New York to-day, quoted at $1 17⅝, gold per ounce.

LEGAL TENDERS—Buying, 97⅝; selling, at 98.

HALF DOLLARS—Brokers are buying, at 4½ @ 4¾ per cent. discount; selling, 4 @ 4½ per cent. discount.

TRADE DOLLARS—Buying, 96¼; selling at 96¾.

**Liverpool Markets.**

LIVERPOOL, November 27.

WHEAT—California, 12s 7d@13s —d; Club, 12s 10d @ 13s 4d.

**San Francisco Markets.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 27.

FLOUR—Extra, $7 00@$7 50 silver.

WHEAT—Shipping, $2 22@ $2 30; Milling, $2 30 @ $2 37.

BARLEY—Feed, $1 65 @ $1 70; brewing, $1 70 @$1 75

OATS—Vary from $1 60 to $1 95.

HAY—Quotable at $16 00@$24 00.

POTATOES— 50c@$1 35.

BUTTER—Fresh roll, 50c@47c; firkin, 20c @30c.

CHEESE—California, 18 @ 20c; Eastern, 18c @22c.

EGGS—Oregon, 40c; California, 45@50c.

WOOL—Southern, 9@15c; Northern, 14@20c; Oregon Spring, 20@30c.

**Sacramento Markets.**

SACRAMENTO, November 27.

FLOUR—Sacramento brands, $7 00, gold.

BUTTER—40@45c.

EGGS—50@45c.

ONIONS—1c.

HAY—$15 00@$18 00; Alfalfa, baled, $12 00@ $14 00.

POTATOES—New Early Rose, $1 25@$1 75.

**Woodland Markets.**

[REPORTED DAILY BY F. S. FREEMAN & CO.]

WOODLAND, November 28.

FLOUR—$ bbl, $7 00@$7 50.

SUGAR—Island Refined, 10 @ 11¼c; S. F. Golden C., 11¼c; S. F. Fine Crushed, 14c; N. Y. Yellow C., 12c; N. Y. Fine Crushed, 14½c; N. Y. Granulated, 13¾.

TEA—Japan, 35@90c.

CANDLES—14@20c.

SOAP—C. O., ₰ lb 5@6¼c; Cold Water Bleaching, 8@10c.

PRODUCE.

WHEAT—$2 00@$2 05.

BARLEY—$1 75.

POTATOES—$1 50.

HAY—$17 00.

EGGS—$ doz., 45c

POULTRY—Hens, $ doz. $5 50@6 00; Chickens, $3 50@$4 00; Turkeys ₰ lb 16c.

BUTTER—35c.

WOOL—Spring, 20@25c; Fall, 12@14c.

**Notice to the Ladies of Woodland.**

New era in Wools and Fancy Goods. We propose that you shall not pay but Fifteen Cents per ounce for your Zephyr Wools hereafter, and not Twenty and Twenty-five Cents, which you have been compelled to pay heretofore or go to San Francisco, thereby taking trade from Sacramento. We lead in the reduction; now let all follow suit. We will keep on hand a full line of Zephyrs, Cardboard; also, all kinds of Beads, Fancy Goods in endless variety), Sheet Music, at our new store, Northwest Corner Sixth and J Streets. A Fresh Stock of Wools and Fancy Goods. Yours, very respectfully,

JOHN F. COOPER.

jy12-2pw

We are informed that a much heavier fall of rain occurred in Capay Valley and along the foothills of the Coast Range than was experienced in this part of the county. Our informant says that farmers can readily plow land heretofore unbroken, and many are at work breaking new ground for winter sowing.

**BORN.**

In West Grafton, Yolo County, Nov. 25th, to the wife of Thomas McElroy, a Daughter.

In Woodland, November 24th, to be wife of R. B. Moseby, a Son.

**MARRIED.**

At the residence of the bride's parents, at Indian Springs, Nevada county Cal., Nov. 20, 1877. Mr. Lloyd Rhodes, of Woodland, to Miss Carrie Van Sirke.

The happy couple arrived at Woodland Wednesday evening and took possession of their residence in the southern part of town, which is to be their future home. We sincerely congratulate our young friend Lloyd upon the step he has taken, and predict a useful and happy future to him and the fair partner of his after life. May their pathway through time be ever strewn with flowers, and their lives be prolonged to a useful, happy and honorable old age.


**If you want nice sweet bread, biscuit and rolls, use Leef's Yeast Cake.**


### Review of the English Grain Trade.

The *Mark Lane Express* of November 20th says: The slightly firmer tone in the foreign wheat trade the past week was doubtless on account of the English yield turning out badly in quantity and condition, and but for the enormous shipments from America, and the large quantity of wheat afloat from this and other sources, the supply would, under other circumstances, restrict the demand. The inquiry has shown decided improvement, although with the large supply pouring in it is idle to expect that prices will be, to any extent, affected by an enhanced request. The imports of wheat into London during the past fortnight have been enormous, Monday's list showing upwards of 110,000 quarters, and returns to Friday a further arrival of 78,320 quarters. The pressure to sell American wheat ex-ship, and to avoid the expense of warehousing, has tended to a decline of a shilling per quarter. Of course the large imports now arriving are in excess of our immediate requirements, but from the recent tone observable in the trade it is evident that the outlook for holders is not so gloomy as many might imagine. The course of politics is being closely watched, and this is undoubtedly the week point, as far as sellers are concerned, as a termination of the war between Turkey and Russia would set free the accumulation of grain in the Black Sea ports, and bring about for a time a state of things not unlike a panic in the wheat market. Our exports continue fair, as cheap white wheat is in request to supplement the deficient harvest in France. Feeding corn is quiet. There is very little alteration in the value of barley, oats and maize, with fair arrivals at ports of all. The floating cargo trade for wheat has ruled steady at an improvement of about 6d per quarter. Maize has advanced to a similar extent, and barley is firm.


## New Advertisements.

### Notice to Creditors.

*Estate of Wm. H. Smith, deceased.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executor of the last Will and Testament of WM. H. SMITH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executor at Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

Dated Nov. 22d, 1877.

no29 5t H. C. YERBY, Executor.

LANDSCAPE & VIEW PHOTOGRAPHY!

Parties wishing Views of Residences or Outdoor Subjects can have Views made in any size, and at VERY REASONABLE PRICES, by leaving their order at my Gallery,

**King, Photo', over Porter's Store.**

Having built me for this especial purpose a GOOD VIEW WAGON, and having the best of instruments, including all sizes, from stereoscopic up to 12x15, I shall be pleased to fill all orders promptly and with artistic neatness, at shortest notice.

*Cabinet, or 4½x6¼ in. View, on* 8x10 *in. Card, per dozen,* $6.00.

8x10 *in. View, on* 12x15 *Card, per dozen.* $12.00.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

no28 KING, Photographer, Woodland.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

—AT THE—

New Harness and Saddle Manufactory!

Also in Whips, Spurs, Blankets, Robes, Sweat Pads, Etc.,

CARRIAGE TRIMMING

AND REPAIRING DONE TO ORDER.

*ALL WORK GUARANTEED!*

Opp. Central Livery Stables,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND, CAL.

no29w3m D. TOBIAS. Prop'r.

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*The Most Popular Scientific Paper in the World.*

Only $3:20 a Year, including Postage. Weekly. 52 Numbers a Year. 4,000 book pages.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is a large First Class Weekly Newspaper of sixteen pages, printed in the most beautiful style, *profusely illustrated with splendid engravings*, representing the newest inventions and the most recent advances in the Arts and Sciences; including Mechanics and Engineering, Steam Engineering, Railway, Mining, Civil, Gas and Hydraulic Engineering, Mill Work, Iron, Steel and Metal Work; Chemistry and Chemical Processes; Electricity, Light, Heat, Sound; Technology, Photography, Printing, New Processes, New Recipes, Improvements pertaining to Textile Industry, Weaving, Dyeing, Coloring, New Industrial Products, Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral; New and Interesting Facts in Agriculture, the Home, Health, Medical Progress, Social science, Natural History, Geology, Astronomy, etc.

The most valuable practical papers by eminent writers in all departments of Science, will be found in the Scientific American; the whole presented in popular language, free from technical terms, illustrated with engravings, and so arranged as to interest and inform all classes of readers, old and young. The Scientific American is promotive of knowledge and progress in every community where it circulates. It should have a place in every Family, Reading Room, Library, College or School. Terms, $3:20 per year, $1.60 half year, which includes prepayment of postage. Discount to Clubs and Agents. Single copies ten cents. Sold by all Newsdealers. Remit by postal order to MUNN & CO., Publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

PATENTS. In connection with the **Scientific American**, Messrs. MUNN & CO. are solicitors of American and Foreign Patents, and have the largest establishment in the world. Patents are obtained on the best terms. Models of New Inventions and Sketches examined, and advice free. A special notice is made in the **Scientific American** of all Inventions Patented through this Agency, with the name and residence of the Patentee. Public attention is thus directed to the merits of the new patent, and sales or introduction often effected.

Any person who has made a new discovery or invention can ascertain, free of charge, whether a patent can probably be obtained, by writing to the undersigned. Address for the Paper, or concerning Patents,

MUNN & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.

Branch Office, Cor. F & 7th Sts., Washington, D. C. no29w

F. H. HALL. GEO. D. FISKE, JR.

Hall & Fiske,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

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Will have constantly on hand

All Kinds of Lumber

MANUFACTURED IN THE SIERRA RANGE,

—SUCH AS—

Nos. 1 and 2 Sugar Pine, Common Sugar Pine, Yellow Pine Rustic, Flooring, Finishing, Etc.

ALL THE DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF

ROUGH LUMBER

*FOR FRAMING & FENCING PURPOSES!*

—ALSO,—

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Mouldings, ETC., ETC.

WILL SELL AT REASONABLE RATES

Office & Yards Near Depot,

*Cor. Main and Sixth Streets,*

Woodland, Cal.

*Depot of Sierra Flume and Lumber Co.* no18dw

## New Advertisements.

### Notice to Creditors.

*Estate of Pickup Haworth, Deceased.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of PICKUP HAWORTH, deceased.

In the Probate Court of the County of Yolo. The People of the State of California send greeting:

In pursuance of an order of the Hon. E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge of the County aforesaid, duly made and entered on the 14th day of November, 1877, notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the County Court room, at Court House, in the County of Yolo, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of MARGARET A. HAWORTH, praying that a document now on file in this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of PICKUP HAWORTH deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to MARGERET A. HAWORTH, who is named therein as Executrix, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

It is further ordered by the Court, that notice hereof be made by publication for three successive times in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Yolo County.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Probate Court hereto affixed, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1877.

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

MATT. F. JOHNSON, Attorney for Petioner. no15st

### Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executrix of the last Will and Testament of CHRISTOPHER BETAGH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at her residence in Washington, Yolo County, California.

November 8th, 1877. ANN BETAGH, Executrix.

J. C. BALL, Att'y. no8w5t

SANTA CLAUS

Holds forth at the

EUROPEAN BAZAR,

OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE,

Woodland, where may be found a great variety of TOYS suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, many of which were imported direct from Germany by the proprietor, MRS. I. HAFKY.

Be sure and give her a call before you make your purchases. She can and will sell as cheap as any one else. no29dw1m

R. FORRESTER,

SUCCESSOR TO

LUDDEN & FORRESTER,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES,

GLASSWARE & CROCKERY!

AGENT FOR THE

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILL CASSIMERES

—AND—

S. K. DODGE'S BUCK GLOVES!

SPECIAL NOTICE.—I would call your attention to the fact that I am offering you Bargains which cannot be obtained elsewhere. I can convince everybody that I mean just what I say and say just what I mean. But the best way to test the truthfulness of this assertion is to call and examine my stock and prices, always remembering that I DEFY COMPETITION in every particular.

A Large Stock of Goods Suitable for the Fall Trade

IS NOW BEING RECEIVED.

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J. M. RHODES, Prop'r.

ALWAYS ON HAND:

FINE & GRAHAM FLOUR, SHORTS,

BRAN, CORN MEAL, ETC.

GRISTS AND FEED GROUND

ON SHORT NOTICE.

Market Price Paid for Good Wheat.

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A. P. SPENCE, M.D. D. R. BOULTON.

SPENCE & BOULTON,

SUCCESSORS TO

E. BYNUM & CO.,

College Block, Main St., Woodland.

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

PAINTS, OILS,

Fine Toilet Soaps, Brushes, PERFUMERY,

Pure Wines and Liquors

For Medicinal Use,

Dye Woods and Dye Stuffs Generally.

Farmers and people from the country will find our stock of Medicines complete, warranted genuine, and of the best quality.

Prescriptions accurately compounded at PIKE DRUGS, Day or Night. se26w

C. F. GRISWOLD,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Stoves, Tin, Sheet-Iron AND COPPER-WORK.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Roofing

A SPECIALTY.

GAS-FITTING AND PLUMBING

In all its branches.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

*Store, Two Doors West of Postoffice,*

WOODLAND.

SIGN OF THE BIG TEAPOT. au25dw

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES!

A. BUTZ,

MERCHANT TAILOR

Informs the Public that he will make Clothing at Greatly Reduced Prices, and a

GOOD FIT GUARANTEED

IN EVERY CASE!

Business Suits,.....$30.

Pants,.....$6 to $14.

Dress Suits to Order,..$35 to $60.

Don't fail to call and examine my stock before going elsewhere, all my own manufacture. Remember the place.

MAIN ST., OPP. GOOD TEMPLAR HALL,

WOODLAND. au26dw

A New Variety of Wheat.

This new, white, prolific wheat, imported direct from Europe, is a rapid grower and ripens eight days earlier than Club. From a very small portion of seed I raised 45 pounds; in 1876, (from this 45 pounds) 4,680 pounds; this harvest I have about ten tons more than is necessary for my own use, which I will sell in small lots at four cents per pound. The harvest of 1876 tested this wheat thoroughly, as it stood ten days after being dead ripe, and in a hurricane wind, just before being headed, it shelled less than the Club standing by its side. Samples of this wheat can be seen at the DEMOCRAT OFFICE. Both crops were sown in December on plowed land; that of 1876 was vitrioled to sow, so that it is much the darkest of the two. DANIEL AZUHER,

se7dw Madison, Yolo Co.

L. DREYFUS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

LIQUORS AND CIGARS!

BOTH IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

Also the best Ale, Porter, Beer, etc. Families supplied with anything in my line to order on short notice. no13dw

OTTO HANSON,

Merchant Tailor,

106 J STREET, ABOVE FOURTH,

SACRAMENTO.

The Finest and Latest Styles of Cloths on hand. Cutting and all work done by first-class workmen. oc31dw

S. A. WOLFE,

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*S. W. Cor. J and 5th Street, Sacramento.*

FIRST-CLASS WORK A SPECIALTY.

se13 w

For Sale or Exchange for Land

The well known TACKNEY HOUSE in Woodland is offered as above by the owner. It is desirable, well paying property. Also, for sale, a BLACKSMITH SHOP, opposite the Tackney House, and THREE ACRES OF LAND west of the Catholic Church.

Apply for terms, etc., to JOHN TACKNEY, at the Capital Hotel, Woodland. no6-dw1m

MISS MILLIE ROBINSON,

First-Class Dressmaker,

*WITH MRS. & MISS PORTER, MILLINERS,*

COLLEGE BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND, oc15dw1m


### Probate Notice.

*Estate of Pickup Haworth, Deceased.*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of PICKUP HAWORTH, deceased.

In the Probate Court of the County of Yolo. The People of the State of California send greeting:

In pursuance of an order of the Hon. E. R. BUSH, Probate Judge of the County aforesaid, duly made and entered on the 14th day of November, 1877, notice is hereby given, that SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1877, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day, at the County Court room, at Court House, in the County of Yolo, has been appointed as the time and place for hearing the application of MARGARET A. HAWORTH, praying that a document now on file in this Court purporting to be the last will and testament of PICKUP HAWORTH deceased, be admitted to probate, and that letters testamentary be issued thereon to MARGERET A. HAWORTH, who is named therein as Executrix, at which time and place all persons interested may appear and contest the same.

It is further ordered by the Court, that notice hereof be made by publication for three successive times in the YOLO DEMOCRAT, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Yolo County.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Probate Court hereto affixed, this 14th day of November, A.D. 1877.

D. M. BURNS, Clerk.

MATT. F. JOHNSON, Attorney for Petioner. no15st


### Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executrix of the last Will and Testament of CHRISTOPHER BETAGH, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executrix at her residence in Washington, Yolo County, California.

November 8th, 1877. ANN BETAGH, Executrix.

J. C. BALL, Att'y. no8w5t

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.,

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING!

*COLLEGE BLOCK, MAIN ST.,*

WOODLAND, CAL.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS.

Agents for Butterick's and the Domestic Patterns. no9w

D. H. HOWE'S

DOUBLE-LOCK, SELF-SUPPORTING

PORTABLE FENCE!

This fence was invented by Mr. Howe, who resides in Woodland, and patented in December, 1876. It is well known in this county as being superior to any that has ever been used here, and it is also

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER!

Each panel is separate and simply slips into another, and when put together can be drawn off bodily by hitching to the end of it.

It Cannot be Blown Over by the Wind

or pushed over by Live Stock. It can be made any height or length of panels to suit. It is very easily put together and taken apart, as it locks itself, and two men and teams will take down, move and put up again—anywhere within a mile—two miles of it in a day.

For references apply to any of the principal Farmers of Yolo County, or Address me at Woodland, Yolo County, Cal.

Manufactured at Newton & Co's Lumber Yard,

Woodland, and at N. L. DREW'S YARD, in Sacramento.

no15w D. H. HOWE, Proprietor

STEINWAY'S

Grand, Square and Upright

PIANOS!

Were awarded the HIGHEST HONORS at the Centennial Exhibition, viz., TWO MEDALS and DIPLOMAS OF HONOR for

"The Highest Degree of Excellence in All their Styles of Pianos!

No other piano exhibitor has received more than one medal.

First Grand Gold Medal of Honor, Paris, 1867. First Prize Medal, London Exhibition, 1862.

A. HEYMAN, Gen'l Agent,

SACRAMENTO,

I St., bet. 6th and 7th, opposite Court House. no22w1y

WOODLAND

VARIETY STORE,

OPPOSITE COLLEGE,

Main Street, Woodland, Cal.

A full stock of Stationery, School Books, Pictures,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Mirrors, Brackets and Pockets, Bird Cages, Ageline Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Ammunition, Tobacco, Cigars, Nuts, Candies, an endless variety of Toys, etc.

Catholic Books & Pictures a Specialty.

All goods selected with care, and will be sold at a reasonable profit. Please give me a call jel4w GEO. C. ST. LOUIS.

H. KUHN & BRO.,

OPP. PORTER'S STORE, MAIN STREET,

WOODLAND.

Dealers in Tinware,

STOVES, RANGES,

PUMPS, WATER PIPES,

*HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.*

Roofing, Plumbing, Gasfitting,

Galvanized Iron Water Tanks, all sizes,

MADE TO ORDER.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. se26dw1m

24 YEARS IN SACRAMENTO.

Pioneer Music Store

We purchase all our goods in the East and Europe, and will not be undersold by any one in the State, either in quantity or quality.

DALE & CO'S,

185 J Street, Sacramento.

no22w

Dale & Co.,

PIONEER MUSIC STORE,

No. 185 J St., Sacramento,

AG

# The Yolo Democrat

**Thursday, November 29, 1877.**

GEO. M. MOTT is the authorized agent of this paper in Sacramento for soliciting advertisements and subscriptions, collecting bills, etc.

*Every letter or communication to the* DEMOCRAT *should bear the name of the author, not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of good faith.*

## Town and County Matters

### PROCEEDINGS OF THE YOLO COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

FIRST DAY.

The Teachers of Yolo County met in Institute at Central Hall and were called to order at 10 o'clock by Superintendent Pendegast.

Exercises commenced with prayer by Elder Curry, after which permanent organization was effected by electing H. M. Goin Secretary and Miss M. C. Bell Assistant Secretary.

A recess of five minutes was now declared for enrolling the names of teachers present. The following came forward and gave their names:

Woodland—J W Goin, R P Davidson, Miss M C Bell, Miss Genoa Lawson, Miss Florence Peek, Miss M E Freeman, Mrs A A DeLong.
Buchanan—C E Dingle.
Canon—E L Rugg.
Cache Creek—H W Dexter.
Cacheville—A M Ayers, Miss A M Newton.
Enterprise—W W Davidson.
Grafton—T J Goin.
Eureka—L M Shuck.
Gordon—B J Cole.
Haight—M J Callen.
Liberty—J W Martin.
North Grafton—E L Hughes.
Prairie—B Woods.
Pleasant Prairie—D B Fisher.
Monitor—C D Waterbury.
Quicksilver—A L Dexter.
Spring Lake—Annie Asquith.
Union—C A Cole.
Washington—H M Goin, Kate Gray.
Willow Slough—A D Langill.
Plainfield—L E Boalt.
Fillmore—W H Adamson.
Buckeye—J W Daniels.
Plainfield—Maggie Kean.
Pine Grove—A J Poag.
Sacramento River—Laura Granville.
Yolo—Benj Hunter, Kitty N. McCarty.
Capay—Ada Lapham.
Clover—E E Hollowpeter.
Fairview—Mary E Lucas.
Lisbon—E G Kendrick.
Mountain—E L Brooks.
Putah—Rosa Kelley.
Winter—E J Rogers.
Woodland Prairie—Mrs J H Hoyt.
Cottonwood—M B Buffam.

On coming to order the following Committees were appointed by the Chair:

On Introduction—J W Goin, H M Dexter, M C Bell.

On Criticism—B J Cole, J W Martin.

On Resolutions—R P Davidson, A M Ayres, T J Goin.

On motion Mr J W Martin was appointed a Committee of One, to invite the members of the Press to be present and take note of the proceedings of the Institute.

The house was then favored by an excellent piece of music, entitled Gates Ajar, by Misses Peek and Lawson, and Messrs. Hackett and Post,

After a short recess the house came to order and a general discussion on school discipline was opened by Mr. Adamson, and participated in by a number of others.

On motion Institute adjourned till 1:30 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1½ P.M.—House called to order, Sup't Pendegast in the Chair.

Mr. Pendegast made a few remarks stating that Prof. Norton would not be present to take charge of the exercises during the afternoon. This interfered somewhat with the exercises of the evening, Prof. Carr being present, however, was invited to take the matter in hand.

He began with the subject of reading, first discussing the subject fully himself, then calling upon the members to participate in the discussion. Several speeches were made differing, perhaps, in some particulars, yet all agreeing that the subject is one of great importance.

At this juncture a short recess was given for interchanging social ideas, etc. This proved to be one of the most interesting features of the day. The Committee on Introduction were doing all in their power to make all feel at home and among friends. But this lasted for a short season only. Mr. Pendegast, mindful of business, mounted the stage, and a few raps of the gavel brought the house again to order. We then listened with pleasto that sweet little song, "Robbie and I," by Miss Jennie Gilbert. It is but just to say that Miss G. did well.

On motion of R P Davidson the exercise on the programme was omitted and the time allowed to Prof. Carr. Mr. Carr delivered an interesting address on Schools and School Systems.

This was followed by reports of Committees which were made in due form. There being nothing further before the house, adjournment was in order. A motion to that effect was made and carried.

WOODLAND, Nov. 26th, 1877.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ P.M. Institute called to order, Superintendent Pendegast in the Chair.

Programme of the evening began with a violin solo and piano duet entitled Last Rose of Summer, rendered by Mr. Jacobs and Miss Gertrude Walker.

Following this was an address by Mr. A M Ayers. Mr. Ayers delivered his address in eloquent and pathetic language, holding his audience in perfect attention.

Next was a solo, Beautiful Blue Danube, by Mrs. H F. Deaner, rendered with purity and strength of tone and artistic finish rarely equalled.

Dr. Carr was then introduced and proceeded to read a lecture on Education and Public Schools. The lecture was profound in thought and replete with rhetorical adornments.

Exercises of the evening closed with a chorus, Angel of Peace, by the Handel and Haydn Society, executed in a manner that reflected great credit upon their leader, Dr. Pinkham, as well as all members of the chorus.

This being the conclusion of the programme for the evening Mr. Pendegast declared the house adjourned till 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27th.

At 9 A.M. the Institute was called to order by Superintendent Pendegast.

The Roll was called and the following were reported absent: Mrs A A Delong, A M Ayres, L M Shuck, J W Martin, Miss E I Hughes, and W H Adamson; and the names added to the Roll as follows:

Monument—Mrs Mary Moore.
Jefferson—Miss Minnie Talmage.
Grafton—Miss Ruth Lucas, Assistant.
Center—Miss Lulu Maupin.
Occidental—Miss Sophia Kincheloe.
Montgomery, Franklin and Merritt not yet represented.

Minutes of yesterday's proceedings read and approved.

Before taking up the programme Mr E J Rogers and Mrs H M Dexter were appointed by the Chair critics for the day.

Preliminaries being thus disposed of, the programme for the day was taken up, commencing with Arithmetic—Fundamental Rules. Discussion was opened by R P Davidson and became interesting at the hands of a number of experienced teachers. A number of valuable methods were explained, and no doubt others would have been produced had not a want of time prompted Mr. Pendegast to announce the exercise closed. He then called for music. Misses Peek and Lawson responded in a charming duet entitled Slowly and Sweetly Music Shall Flow.

A short recess was then allowed, after which the subject of Physiology was taken up and discussed. A number of teachers made speeches. Dr. Lucas was invited to participate in the exercise. The Doctor responded in a few appropriate remarks. Hon. W M DeWitt being present was also invited to join in the discussion. Mr. De Witt arose in his usual dignified manner and made a short address to the Institute, thanking the Chair for the respect shown him, and expressing many regrets that business in the Court Room in a few minutes would prevent his taking part in the exercises.

The Institute then passed to the next order of business—Arithmetic, Fractions and Compound numbers. This subject began with a number of queries, which led to a lively discussion. The inquiring parties seemed fully satisfied with the result.

The time allotted for this subject having expired, the Institute adjourned till 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1:30 P.M. the Institute was called to order; Mr. Pendegast in the Chair.

The exercises began with a choice selection of music, The Old Sexton, sang by Charles Post. Charlie won hearty applause, and in our judgment did himself much credit.

Mr. Pendegast then arose and stated that he was happy to announce the presence of Prof. Norton. At this enunciation all countenances beamed with delight and a cheerful audience anxiously awaited the introduction of the learned Professor, which took place in good season. The Professor's appearance seemed to excite a general feeling of interest, which was kept up during the entire exercise. He began with the subject of geography, devoting special attention to map-drawing. Questions, he said, were in order at any time, and it is needless to say that a great many were propounded.

During the discussion Mrs. Prof. Carr explained her method of teaching a primary class in the subject of geography.

The next order of business was the report of Committees:

On Criticism—Mr Rogers was absent. Mrs H M Dexter made a few well timed corrections.

On Resolutions—The following resolutions were handed to the Secretary and by him read to the Institute:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Institute that the course of study prescribed by the State Board of Education is well adapted to the wants of the Public Schools, and that we give it our hearty support.

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Institute that the present law, making no provision for the renewal of First Grade Certificates, is unjust, and that therefore the law should be so amended as to make them renewable.

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this Institute that the certificates of Normal School and other States without examination, is unjust to the teachers of this State and ought to be repealed.

T. J. GOIN, Secretary.
R. P. DAVIDSON, Chairman.

An order was given from the Chair that the resolutions be acted upon at 3 o'clock P.M. to-morrow.

There being nothing further on the programme the Institute was declared adjourned until 7 o'clock P.M.

M. GOIN, Secretary.
M. C. BELL, Assistant Secretary.

### Yuba River Mine.

At last we are prepared to give our readers the particulars of the Yuba River mining enterprise, in which several of our citizens are largely interested. We get the following facts from R. F. Welch, who is soon to become Superintendent of the mine. The mine is situated at Parks' Bar, on the Yuba river, about fifteen miles above Marysville. There is a quarter of a mile or so of the river bed between Long Bar and Parks' Bar, which, upon the authority of all the old miners of that neighborhood, has never been worked, and is universally believed to be immensely rich. It has been prospected repeatedly and always with the most flattering indications of rich deposits of gold on the bed rock under the river bed. The original bed of the river at this point has been covered by the tailings from above to the depth of about 60 ft, and the object of the present enterprise is to go down under this great mass of tailings and explore the bed rock for the gold supposed to be upon it. Commencing on the south bank of the river, above high water mark, the company have run a shaft on an incline of 45 degrees to a depth of one hundred and twenty feet. From the bottom of this shaft a tunnel 240 feet in length has been run directly across the river bed, the tunnel being supposed to run through the pay gravel. The gravel and dirt from the mine is to be hoisted by steam, a car having been used for that purpose in the construction of the shaft and tunnel. The pump the Company has used for keeping the mine clear of water, has been all that was required so far, but the managers are now putting in another of still larger capacity so as to prevent the possibility of delay in the work when once fairly started. As soon as this pump is put in place the mine will be subject to a thorough test as to whether this method of mining will be a success or not. Much interest is manifested by all old miners in that part of the State in this enterprise, for should it prove successful it will open up a vast field, not heretofore developed in the mining economy of California. We hope the Company's brightest anticipations may be realized. Mr. Welch will return to the Bar on Tuesday next.

### The Good Templars' Entertainment.

At an early hour Friday evening Washington Hall was filled with an immense audience to witness the entertainment given under the auspices of Woodland Lodge No. 237, I. O. G. T. We seldom have seen so large an audience at a public entertainment in Woodland. According to the programme the exercises were opened with an address by Col. P. H. Sibley, one of the leading advocates of temperance in this community. The Col. held his audience spell-bound for over half an hour by his impassioned eloquence, receiving a storm of applause at the conclusion of his address. The programme was announced as slightly changed, one or two of the promised performances being unavoidably omitted. The overture, given by the Ellis Band immediately after the opening address, was a masterly execution of a very appropriate and elegant selection. The little play "The Sailor's Return," by the Woodland Amateur Club, was not as well rendered as it might have been had the different performers been better used to stage business. They did pretty well, however, and will no doubt improve with practice. It is needless to say that the instrumental music by the Ellis band, in the intervals between the different performances, was in keeping with their well earned reputation for finished and artistic execution. Professor Julian Arundes recited a dramatic poem entitled "The Tramp" by Baker, in his most eloquent and happy style. The professor will make his mark as an elocutionist one of these days. The entertainment concluded with a comedetta entitled "Bolts and Bars" by the Knights Landing Amateur Club, was very happily rendered, and at its conclusion the audience dispersed well pleased with the different performances.

### An Incident.

We were accosted on the street last evening by a dilapidated looking specimen of humanity, who asked us for a quarter, saying he was hungry and that he had not had a meal for two days. Giving him the desired coin we watched him, and the first place he entered was one of the lowest of our so-called "saloons." Entering a short time after we discovered him disposing of about two "fingers" of the vile poison there retailed at a "bit" a glass. Such occurrences as the above takes the wire edge off of our naturally charitable temperament.

### PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRICT LODGE, I. O. G. T.

The officers and members of Yolo District Lodge, I. O. G. T., assembled in Good Templar Hall, at Woodland, November 24th, 1877, at half-past nine, and were called to order by D. D. G. W. C. T. Bro. M. C. Winchester.

Roll called, and the following officers reported absent: D. L. G. and D. O. G.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Committee on Credentials reported, entitled to seats from the various Lodges, Delegates as follows:

WINTERS LODGE, No. 165.
Bros D E Edwards, C Morris, T E McLeod, C Brown, E Emery, Sisters Alice Wilson, Flora Brunson, Susan Brown, Mary Steward and Mary Thessil.

SUCCESS LODGE, No. 366.
Bros P Gutche, J Keith, P T Veeder, H E Harrison and Sister Mary Eastham. Alternates—Bros L Belcher; G W McDowell, and Sisters Ella Dameron, May Dameron and Ettie McDowell.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 198.
J B Everett, Sister J Kincheloe, and E R Barnes.

ANTELOPE LODGE, No. 145.
T R Cook, J D Reid, E Ward, and Sisters A Reid, J M White and Ella Hughes.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 237.
Bros E M Beach, Chas A Brown, P H Sibley, Sisters Sprague, Ella Fisher, Augusta Ruggles and Hettie Grafton.

SUNBEAM LODGE (J. T.), No. 18.
Sisters Mary Dameron and Addie Eastham, of Success Lodge.

FAITH LODGE (J. T.) No. 12.
Sister Temperance Hodge and Nellie Bronson.

A recess of five minutes was now declared. House again called to order at 10 o'clock A.M. by D. D. G. W. C. T., M. C. Winchester. On motion of R. N. Peck the Lodge went into open session and the journal of the previous meeting was read by Eugene Redden and approved by the Lodge, after which Mr. Redden made a statement explaining a misunderstanding in relation to finances for which he received a vote of thanks from the Lodge. He then retired, and the Lodge proceeded to regular session.

Reports of Lodges were then read.

ANTELOPE LODGE No. 145.
Reports sixty members in good standing—Initiated during the last quarter, nine; Expelled, three; deaths, one; Lodge in good working order.

WINTERS LODGE, No. 165
Fails to make a written report. Bro. Sims was called and said Winters Lodge was in a flourishing condition. Initiated during last quarter, twenty-four; suspended, one; Number of members in good standing one hundred and five.

OCCIDENTAL LODGE, No. 198
Reports favorably. Number of members in good standing, one hundred and thirty-five; average attendance, twenty-five.

WOODLAND LODGE, No. 236
Reports more favorably than ever before. Number of members in good standing ninety; Initiations at every regular meeting; gained during last quarter, five members; average attendance, thirty-five; peace and harmony prevail. At this point remarks pertinent to the report were made by Bros. Sibley, Davidson and Winchester.

CAPAY VALLEY LODGE, No. 149
Gives no written report. Bro. McHenry was called to report the condition of that Lodge and stated that there were fifty-two members in good standing; initiated during the last quarter, nine; average attendance thirty-five; have organized a dramatic club for the benefit of the Lodge.

SUCCESS LODGE, No. 366
Reports initiations during last quarter, eleven; a loss of ten; number of members in good standing, fifty-five; peace, harmony and good feeling prevail.

Reports of Committees were then called for.

At this juncture Bro. Peck tendered his resignation from the Committee on Programme, which was accepted, and Bro. McHenry appointed in his place.

Committee on Appeals had no report. Committee on By-Laws also had no report.

Bro. Peck here offered his resignation as District Secretary which was accepted. T. J. Goin was then elected by a unanimous vote to fill the vacancy. Being called by the Lodge he made a few well chosen remarks.

A recess of one and a half hours was then declared, during which time the ladies of Woodland Lodge prepared an excellent lunch which was consumed with avidity till all were satisfied.

Lodge again opened at half-past one o'clock P.M., M. C. Winchester, D. D. G. W. C. T. in the chair. Bro. E. P. Edwards and sister A. Ruggles were added to the Committee on Finance.

On motion a vote of thanks was given to the ladies of Woodland Lodge for their hospitality to the members of the District Lodge.

A motion was made and carried to take up a collection to defray the expenses of the District Lodge.

Bro T. J. Goin was then installed District Secretary and Sister May Mills D. A. Sec'y.

A vote of thanks was then tendered by the Lodge to Bro. R. N. Peck for the able manner in which he discharged the duties of District Secretary.

The thanks of the Lodge were also voted to the Ellis Brass Band for their kindness in gratuitously furnishing music for the entertainment Friday evening.

Thanks were also extended to the Knights Landing Amateur Dramatic Club for their assistance.

The next order of business being resolutions, was called and none offered.

The Lodge then proceeded to the Good of the Order. In this connection Bros. McHenry, Sims, Davidson and Peck addressed the Lodge at considerable length making many appropriate remarks for the Good of the Order.

A motion was now made and carried that the next meeting of the Yolo County District Lodge be held at Knights Landing on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 22d and 23d, 1878.

It was especially enjoined upon the officers and members of the D. Lodge to meet promptly at Good Templars' Hall, Knights Landing, at 9½ o'clock A.M., for the transaction of business.

A motion was made and carried that the Secretary of this Lodge should present copies of the report of this Lodge to THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, the *Yolo Mail* and the *Rescue*.

Bro. Winchester then made a glowing speech in favor of temperance, replete with good sense and ornaments of rhetoric.

There being no further business the Lodge proceeded to close in due form.

Respectfully submitted in F. H. C.

T. J. GOIN, D. Sec'y,
MAY MILLS, D. A. Sec'y.

### Silver Wedding.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—On Friday last, as the manly form of Professor Grant moved up and down our strets, his friends were preparing a surprise for him and his good lady, which *was a surprise* in very deed. The word had passed down the line that this day twenty-five years ago they were young and made happy by the words "I pronounce you husband and wife." So at 7 o'clock friends began to arrive—some with roast turkey, chickens, cakes, jars of butter and jelly in abundance, and other good things enough to make a feast to set before a king; others with silver coin, spoons, sugar-scoops, pie knives, glass-ware etc., etc. Three ladies, fair and—and—I don't know—came in with an elegant silk dress. Dr. Spence, our popular druggist, with a *dry* pitcher walked in; J. D. Lawson with the silver rings, looked in several times—for more turkey; Dr. Pinkham with his pink ribbon and little—*not a horn*—came in for his share of turkey, and all went merry as a marriage bell till the clock struck 12, when *some* felt like retiring, and all left the Professor and Lady, amid smiles of a glad, good night. May that evening, so pleasantly spent, never be forgotten. So say all of us. DR.

### Blasphemous.

In an article which appeared in yesterday's *Mail*, headed "Martin's Bonanza," the following paragraph appears: "The McMillan mine has been redeemed through the energy of Martin and his friends, *and by the help of the Lord.*" The italics are the *Mail's*. Concerning Martin's transactions with the above mine, the following are the facts: In connection with one Tierney, Martin purchased the mine for a stipulated sum. The financial obligations Martin entered into in the purchase of the mine rendered it necessary for him to produce a certain amount of coin on the 15th of the present month. Not having sold enough of the stock to meet his obligations he was compelled to call upon his friends for assistance to extricate himself from the dilemma in which he was placed. To this call they responded, every one who had purchased stock in the mine being equally interested with Martin in the redemption of his collaterals. Well, when the 15th arrived, through the energetic and persistent efforts of those most closely interested in the success of the enterprise, the money was raised and Martin, with those to whom he had sold, retained control of the mine. This is all right, but when Wagstaff asserts, in italics, that the whole thing was accomplished through the interposition of Divine Providence, we rise to enter our solemn protest against such blasphemy. How any man, professing a firm belief in Christianity, as the editor of the *Mail* belief in Christianity, as the editor of the *Mail* does, could indulge in such language as is quoted above, is beyond our comprehension.

### A Lively Day.

Owing to the pleasant weather, the regular session of the County Court and the meeting of the Yolo County Teachers' Institute, a large number of people from different parts of the county appeared on our streets Tuesday. The proceedings in the County Court will be found in another place, nothing of any peculiar interest transpiring there. The morning and especially the afternoon session of the Institute were well attended, and much interest was manifested in the different exercises. On the streets life and animation were visible everywhere, and our business men wore a smile of satisfaction. We noticed a number of our heavy farmers in town and two or three were feeling rather gloomy over the prospects of a dry season.

We are not a professional weather prophet, nor do we claim to know more than others about the "signs of the seasons," but many predict a drought, and are of the opinion that the coming winter will in most respects resemble that of '64. Should this be the case it will prove very disastrous to a large number of our farmers as they barely came out even on last year's crops. We earnestly hope that the above prediction may prove erroneous, and there is yet plenty of time for it to do so.

### Central Hall.

This popular hall, under the supervision of G. D. Fiske, agent for the stockholders, is undergoing some much needed repairs. Although frequently used for theatrical performances, yet it never contained anything in the stage and scenery line, making it awkward for the managers, and unenjoyable to the spectators. We are glad to say that carpenters are at work erecting a stage at the west end of the building which will be, when completed, just the thing needed. It is to extend entirely across the hall, and has a depth of fifteen feet. Sufficiently large for all ordinary performances. The stage completed and finished with appropriate scenery, will make Central Hall a gem of a little theatre. The hall, after the stage and appurtenances are put in place, will comfortably seat 450 persons, and if more room should be wanted for dancing parties, fairs or other gatherings, the stage is so constructed that it can be taken apart, and removed, leaving the entire floor of the hall free for use.

### The New Depot Buildings.

We took a look at the new R. R. depot buildings yesterday. They are nearing completion so far as the outside carpenter work is concerned. The passenger house will be by far the finest of any on the line of the Cal. P. R. R., and will add much to our town by its fine appearance. Its style of architecture is rich and tasty, with projecting roof supported by brackets; two-story high, and the ground floor divided into three rooms—two waiting rooms and the office of the Company's agent. The freight house, 100 feet long, adjoins the office on the south side. It has three large doors opening on a wide platform on each side of the building. The old freight house had but one door on each side of it. This is a much larger and finer building. It is very substantially constructed and is sided with rustic. The Railroad Company are showing great liberality in the construction of these buildings, besides their faith in Woodland as an important business point.

### An Episode.

Dan. Shellhammer, (we know he will excuse us for using his name,) who is a confirmed old bachelor, has been hauling hay to the Woodland market for several weeks past. The other day Dan'l came into town with his accustomed load, and while pausing in front of Uncle Ed. Clark's stable some imp of mischief attached to one of the bales at the hinder end of his wagon one of those indescribable articles of ladies' apparel popularly denominated "tilters." Jim Douglas, an old friend of Dan's, was the first to discover the situation, and from that time until his team disappeared around the corner, the fun at the old bach's expense ran fast and furious. We advise Uncle Dan. to get married and then the boys will cease to poke fun at him.

### The Hen Ordinance Again.

W. B. T., from whose inner conscientiousness the "hen ordinance" was evolved, congratulates himself upon the successful workings of the provisions thereof thus far. He says that whereas up to the 19th instant more than two hundred of those feathered bipeds, from regions adjoining, domiciled themselves upon his premises from morning till night, thereby causing great annoyance to himself and family, yet since that date not a biddy, pullet or rooster has made its appearance about his place. Wash. is tickled almost to death at the successful working of his favorite ordinance, and we are glad to note that many join in extending him their congratulations concerning it.

### The Best Looking Teacher.

A young lady teacher of Woodland informs us that according to her taste in judging the male "human face divine" from an aesthetic standpoint, Mr. school teacher Dingle is the handsomest gentleman enrolled upon the minutes of the Institute. We are aware who the prettiest lady teacher is, but the public will have to excuse us from mentioning her as the natural covering of the apex of our occiput is already disappearing with alarming rapidity, and we do not desire that nature shall receive any extraneous assistance in relieving us of our captivating capillary "kivering."

### County Court Proceedings.

The regular session of the County Court commenced on Monday at 9 o'clock A.M., Judge E. R. Bush presiding. The case of the people vs. Osborne set for that day was continued for the term. No other case being set for that day the Court adjourned till Tuesday at 9 A. M. On that day the case of the People vs. Parker and the case of the People vs. Georgie Fay were each continued for the term. To-day the People vs. Fowler is set for 9 A. M.

### List of Unclaimed Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal., Nov. 29th, 1877:

| | |
|---|---|
| Burk, E. | Jackson, C. P. |
| Bowers, M. | Lohman, Henry |
| Cole, J. L. (2) | Lewis, T. B. |
| Ciaron, Miss Jane | Osburn, Mrs. F. |
| Frazier, Miss Nellie | Smith, Annie |
| Harman, J. K. | Silver, Annis |
| Isaacs, A. | Waterman, R. H. |

Persons calling for the above letters will please say "Advertised."

L. WALKER, Postmaster.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

All the great artists use the Weber Piano.

J. F. Ragsdale's brick residence, on East street has been improved by a coat of paint of neat color.

Buy the Sherman & Hyde Square Grand Piano.

Dr. Pinkham is untiring in his efforts to build up a first-class musical chorus in Woodland, and we wish him complete success in so laudable an undertaking.

Go to G. W. Greene for Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise.

The duett "Think of Me" was sung by Miss Peek and Mrs Deaner in the most exquisite manner last evening. They received a round of well-deserved applause at the conclusion.

The National Gold Medal was awarded to Bradley & Rulofson for the best photographs in the United States, and the Vienna Medal for the best in the world. 429 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Sherman & Hyde will exchange organs for pianos, and new instruments for old ones.

The chorus "The Star Spangled Banner," as sung by the Handel and Haydn Society last evening is deserving of special notice. It was sung in splendid time and the execution was excellent.

Sherman & Hyde Square Grand, four round corners, only $500. Warranted for ten years.

A social dance will be given at the Union Hotel, Knights Landing, on the evening of the 29th instant, Thanksgiving night. A general invitation is extended to lovers of terpsichorean exercises.

Mrs. Edwards, teacher of vocal and instrumental music. Orders left at Green's Jewelry Store.

Do not forget that Dan. Hubbard's grand turkey and chicken shooting carnival will come off to-day at the race track. A splendid day's sport is anticipated. Go to the shooting ground and see the fun.

Sherman & Hyde's is the largest music house on the Pacific Coast. Buy only of responsible Agents.

In this week's DEMOCRAT will be seen the annual announcement of the 33d year of the publication of the *Scientific American*. Read the advertisement, find the terms and subscribe for this excellent paper.

Surveying and engineering sharps have been for some days testing the feasibility of giving Woodland a perfect system of sewerage, a thing much needed now. We hope their experiments will result satisfactorily to that end.

Mrs. Edwards will take orders for Sherman, Hyde & Co's Pianos, and will sell them at San Francisco prices.

A fine steel-keyed German-bound, double bass, double stopped accordeon, one of the finest toned instruments to be found, really worth $30, will be sold for $10, at Uuncle Harris', 709 Kearny street, San Francisco. Send for it.

We are indebted to Messrs. Arnold & Schroth of the Eagle Mills, Knights Landing, for a sack of new buckwheat flour, which is of excellent quality. The Eagle Mills have a Statewide reputation for the excellence of its manufactures.

An eight-stop Estey Organ, a seven-stop Smith Organ and a ten-stop Clough & Warren Organ, for sale very cheap at Green's Jewelry store.

The regular meeting of the County Board of Examination will be held at the Court House Woodland, commencing promptly at nine o'clock Wednesday morning, Dec. 5th, 1877.

H. B. PENDEGAST,
Superintendent of Schools.

Weber Pianos took first premium at the Centennial.

Mrs. Harky, of the European Toy Store, has received a large consignment of holiday goods in her line. Mrs. H. sells her goods cheap, and is deserving of a good share of patronage. Give her a call at her well known store on Main street, opposite the Postoffice.

Buy the celebrated Estey Organ, Sherman, Hyde & Co. Agents, San Francisco.

Recollect that Damocles Lodge, No. 33, K. of P., will dedicate their new Pythian Castle at Winters on Thanksgiving Day, and that a grand ball for the benefit of their Lodge, will be given in the evening. A very enjoyable time is promised to those who choose to attend.

Sherman, Hyde & Co., San Francisco, sell Pianos and Organs on easy terms.

The average young lady of Dixon, we are informed by a former resident of that town, wears a No. 6 shoe and has to crimp her feet at that. If this be a malicious libel on the fair damsels of Dixon we should like to be informed of the fact, and will gladly make the proper retraction.

John E. M. of the Court House is thought by his friends to have at last been caught in the toils of love. They say that he goes around with disheveled hair, and clothes all awry, and was even discovered the other day trying to write some poetry. If these statements be true he's got it bad.

We understand that the road from the north west corner of H. S. Brown's land to Sheriff Barney's place has been graded and otherwise greatly improved. This used to be an exceedingly ugly thoroughfare, and we are glad to learn that it has received the much needed improvements.

Sam Ruland, of Woodland, whose residence is situated on the popular thoroughfare known as "Dead Cat Alley," has received an appointment as Notary Public for Yolo County to reside at Woodland. We know of no one more competent for such appointment, and congratulate him accordingly.

For intelligence, stylish appearance, handsome form and features, and general good manners and polite behavior, the young ladies of Woodland will compare favorably with those of village, town or city in California. We do not say this boastingly, for the local of the DEMOCRAT, personally, has no direct interest in the matter, but it is a *fact* nevertheless.

**A Grand Exhibition.**—The people of Sacramento and vicinity are looking forward with much interest to the approaching convening of the Legislature, followed by the Senatorial contest and needed legislation for this section and the entire State; but another event of interest to all the ladies and many gentlemen as well is the opening of that stock of goods unparalleled in magnificence at Ackerman & Co's, J street, near Seventh. There will be seen articles rare and of real merit selected with care at the principal factories of Europe, and which are to be sold at prices within the limit of everybody's means. Among the articles exhibited are vases and toilet sets of floriated jasper and celadon, Longwy, Bisque, Dresden, Gieve, Bohemian, Majolica, Palissy, enameled Bisque, Parian vases, statuettes and ornaments of every description; bronzes, genuine Russia leather purses, writing desks, jewel caskets, perfume boxes, gloves and handkerchief boxes, albums, cigar cases, fine Swiss carved wooden ornaments, Rogers Bros.' best silver plated ware, etc. This exhibition is a sight worth seeing, and we desire our readers in city and county not to fail to see it.

The Woodland City fathers, says the Chico *Daily Record*, have lately devised and executed what is called the "Hen Ordinance," which, according to the Woodland DEMOCRAT, has produced a prodigious cackling among the chickens, and a still greater uproar among the proprietors of the vociferous fowls. According to this draconian statute, if a handsome young rooster steps across the fence to call on a female friend, he is fined five dollars, which his mistress is required to pay. If a strong-minded young pullet becomes dissatisfied with her domestic relations and goes meandering around a neighboring hennery in search of her affinity, she is liable to be slain by the proprietor of the premises and to have her body confiscated under the law of trespass. In short, no Woodland chicken is allowed to go abroad without a pass from the city government, on pain of fiscal responsibility and great bodily harm.

### Winters Items.

[From Saturday's Advocate.]

Mr. T. S. Williams, of this place, was at San Francisco visiting a short time ago, and while there her friends prevailed upon her to invest in the Stonewall Jackson mine, of Arizona. She did so. The mine has so far proven to be very rich in its productions, and since her investment in the same, there has been a dividend of thirty per cent. over which Mrs. W. is highly elated. A specimen of the ore is on exhibition at Mansfield's store.

Mr. A. Clark, of Berryessa, while coming to Winters on Thursday, was precipitated to the ground while descending from Gosling's ranch, by his wagon striking a boulder. Mr. Clark, when found, was insensible, and fears were entertained that he had been seriously injured.

On Tuesday evening last the ladies of Winters Lodge, I. O. O. F., Degree of Rebecca, had a social, which was well attended, both by those in Winters and also quite a number from other places. It was pronounced a pleasant affair by those who attended.

The Vaca Valley and Clear Lake Railroad Company have posted notices to the effect that after Wednesday, Nov. 21st, there will be but two trains each day passing Winters. The train will leave Winters going north at 11:50 A.M., and going south at 3:15 P.M. They have simply taken off the morning and evening trains. The cause of this is the want of business to justify four trains per day.

For good looks, bright eyes, rosy cheeks, intelligence and general stylish make-up, we put the Yolo County School Marms, now in attendance on the Teachers' Institute, against those of any other county in the Golden State. The fact is they are just as nice, sweet, pretty and smart as they can be, and there is an end of it.


**SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,**

SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE LARGEST MUSIC HOUSE IN THE STATE.**

**SHERMAN AND HYDE SQUARE**

AND UPRIGHT PIANOS!

**Weber Pianos!**

*STEDMAN and GERMAN*

UPRIGHT PIANOS!

**ESTEY AND STANDARD ORGANS!**

**BRASS INSTRUMENTS!**

**SHEET MUSIC!**

—AND—

**EVERYTHING IN THE MUSIC LINE.**

**PIANOS AND ORGANS**

SOLD ON EASY TERMS!

Address,

**SHERMAN, HYDE & CO.,**

no15wly SAN FRANCISCO.

**BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!**

**Closing Out at Cost,**

FOR CASH,

TO DISSOLVE PARTNERSHIP!

**$50,000.00 Worth**

—OF—

**General Merchandise!**

—CONSISTING OF—

**DRY GOODS!**

Clothing, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, of all kinds, now in store at

**KNIGHTS LANDING**

AND BLACK'S STATION,

—ALSO,—

**160 ACRES OF LAND**

Seven miles Northwest of Black's Station, in Bird Hollow,

2,000 head of Mutton Sheep,
5,000 head of Stock Sheep,
20 head Horses,
4 second-hand Header Wagons,
2 Headers,
1 Grain Derrick,
2 Buggies,
And 1 Spring Wagon.

The Stocks of Goods are large and varied. GOOD BARGAINS will be given; call and examine for yourselves.

☞ All those indebted to us must come and pay up without delay and save cost.

**HUSTON BROTHERS.**

Knights Landing & Blacks Station, Oct. 23, '77.
oc23dwtf

CHARLES LUNN,



**PIANO AND ORGAN**

*TUNER AND REPAIRER.*

Is now in Woodland, and will remain for a few days.

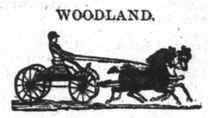
Orders may be left at this office or with MRS. EDWARDS, at the College. oc31dtf

**Yerby & Prior's**

CARRIAGE DEPOT,

**WASHINGTON BLOCK**

WOODLAND.



We have on hand at our Carriage Depot, as above, a fine lot of Carriages of all kinds suited to the wants of this community, which are now open to inspection. An examination of them and comparison with other makes, is respectfully invited. We can supply

**Family Carriages, Phætons and Buggies**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

All of which are built under contract in Chicago. There is

*Better Workmanship and Materials*

Used in the construction of these Carriages than in any that have ever before been offered in Yolo County, and

**THEY ARE GUARANTEED**

To do Good Service and Give Satisfaction to the purchaser.

**Orders for Any Style of Carriage will be promptly filled.**

**Also, a Fine Lot of Eastern Harness**

Of Any Style, to Suit the Tastes of Customers.

no15w3m **YERBY & PRIOR.**

**IMPORTANT NOTICE!!**

**GREAT REDUCTION**

—ON—

**Fall Clothing!**

—AT—

A. ALEXANDER'S

**WHITE HOUSE!**

Diagonal Suits, sold before for $25, reduced to $18.
Black Dress Suits, sold before for $40, reduced to $30.
Diagonal Pants, sold before for $7, reduced to $5.
Boys Suits, sold before for $15, reduced to $10.
Garibaldi Suits, sold before for $7, reduced to $4.

**All of Our Clothing Reduced at the Same Rates.**

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

—OF—

**FALL DRESS GOODS!**

LATEST DESIGNS!

**Direct French Importations!**

**The Carpet Season**

Having set in, and A. ALEXANDER, at the WHITE HOUSE having made ample arrangements, will supply the trade at a

**BIG REDUCTION**

—ON—

BRUSSELS CARPET,
THREE PLY CARPET,
INGRAIN CARPET,
HAIR CARPET,
HEMP CARPET,

**OIL CLOTHS AND MATTING**

As A. ALEXANDER, at the WHITE HOUSE, buys all his goods for Cash, he therefore can guarantee the public that he has the Choicest Stock! The Cheapest Goods!! The Best and Largest Assortment!!!

☞ Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and price goods at

**A. ALEXANDER'S WHITE HOUSE.**

☞ NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.

oct4w

**NEW MUSIC STORE!**

**N.W. COR. SIXTH AND J STREETS,**

**SACRAMENTO!**

**Pianos, Organs,**

**SHEET MUSIC,**

**All kinds of Smaller Musical Instruments,**

FANCY GOODS,

ZEPHYR WOOL, SILVER AND GOLD CARD BOARD,

CANVASS & BEADS.

*New Goods received nearly every day.*

**We have reduced the price of Zephyrs which have sold in Sacramento heretofore for 35 and 25 cents per ounce, to 15 cents per ounce.**

**GIVE US A CALL!**

**JOHN F. COOPER.**

jy12-3p

**New Furniture Store!**

**T. J HORN,**

Desires to inform the residents of Woodland and vicinity that he has just started a New Furniture Store in

**WASHINGTON HALL, WOODLAND,**

And respectfully solicits their patronage. A stock of Furniture on hand.

**Furniture Made to Order.**

☞ *Repairing Done on Short Notice.*

Please give me a call. **T. J. HORN.**

oct7dlm

**D. RAY, M.D.,**

*Graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, Iowa; also Graduate of Eclectic Medical Institute, C

## "CALL ME NOT DEAD."

BY E. W. GILDER.

Call me not dead when, I, indeed, have gone
Into the company of the ever-living
High and most glorious poets! Let thanksgiving
Rather be made. Say—"He at last hath won
Rest and release, converse supreme and wise,
Music and song and light of immortal faces;
To-day, perhaps, wandering in starry places,
He hath met Keats, and known him by his eyes.
To-morrow (who can say?) Shakspeare may pass,—
And our lost friend just catch one syllable
Of that three-centuried wit that kept so well,—
Or Milton,—or Dante, looking on the grass,
Thinking of Beatrice, and listening still
To chanted hymns that sound from the heavenly hill."

—*Scribner for November.*

## SLIPPERY BILL'S ADVENTURE.

Three sisters, Jane, Maria and Annie Maskall, lived in a small but comfortable cottage situated just within the suburbs of Milford. Their mother had died some three years previous, leaving them means far too meagre for their support. They had, therefore, to seek a livelihood as best they could. Jane, the eldest, had turned her musical talents to good account, and had become a popular and sought-after teacher; while Maria had found employment in a retail clothing establishment. Annie, the youngest of the three, kept house, and, by making fine embroidery and fancy work of various kinds, had earned many small sums of money.

By their diligence and economy they had not only left untouched the sum bequeathed by their mother—their father had died many years before—but had added to it each year until it amounted to more than £600. With this sum they intended to purchase a house of their own, and thus save the rent they were paying.

For weeks they tramped from place to place, looking at the various dwellings offered for sale; and had at last made up their minds to buy a nice, cozy little place, situated but a short distance from their present home.

The arrangements for the purchase of the house were completed, and the sisters had begun to pack up their household goods preparatory to removal. The money belonging to them was in the custody of friends, who had lent it out at interest for their benefit. It was agreed that Annie should call for this money, she being at liberty, and pay for the house therewith, or as much as was required. For this purpose a carriage had been engaged, and the three sisters were now awaiting its arrival.

"Now be careful, Annie," warned Jane, turning from the window; "be careful you don't let the money out of your hands until you give it to Mr. Burchard, and get the deed."

"O, don't be afraid," assured Annie, who was looking in the mirror, and arranging the set of her wee bit of a bonnet; "don't be afraid. I can take good care of that."

"I should hope so," said Maria, helping Annie with her cloak; "O, wouldn't it be awful if you should lose it!"

"Ha, ha!" laughed Annie, gaily; "the idea! How can I lose it? I shall take the best of care, I assure you."

"Well, you'll make haste back, won't you, Annie?" said Jane; "because we ought to go to Mann & Co.'s to see about getting that new carpet."

"Yes," answered Annie; "I'll make haste home. But don't you think I had better stop and look at that new set at A——'s? We ought to buy a bran-new set of things for our sitting-room, hadn't we, Maria?"

"Yes, indeed," replied Maria; "and we want some nice pictures for the walls, too, and I shall look for some the first opportunity I get."

"Well, here comes the carriage," said Jane, who was on the watch at the window. Hadn't I better let my engagement go, Annie, dear, and accompany you?"

"No, indeed," exclaimed Annie, tossing her head; "I'm no baby."

Annie, with a last hurried glance in the glass, hastened below, and, as the carriage drove to the door, she was cautioned again and again to be extremely careful. Taking her seat, she was driven away at a rattling pace.

Arriving at her destination, the office of the gentleman holding the money in trust, Annie was ushered in by a clerk.

"Good morning, Mr. Burton!" she said.

"Ah, good morning, Miss Maskall!" responded Mr. Burton looking up from his papers. "Come after your money, eh?"

"Yes, sir," replied Annie; "I'm just going to pay for our new house."

"Well, I haven't the money here, but, as you are known at the bank, I'll draw you a check;" and Mr. Burton, taking down his check-book, wrote the required order and handed it to Annie. A check for the sum of £700. As the house was to cost but £600, Annie was to pay that sum for a deed of the place, and retain the remainder for household expenses.

"Shall I send a clerk with you, Miss Maskall?" enquired Mr. Burton; "that's quite a sum for a young lady to handle."

"Oh, no!" cried Annie, blushing; "there's not the slightest need. I shall be very careful. Good day, sir!" and Annie, going to her carriage was driven to the B—— bank,

Presenting the check to the cashier of the bank, he glanced at her, recognized her with a pleasant word, and, counting out the required sum, handed it across the counter.

Annie, clutching the notes tightly in her hand, hastened down the steps, and taking her seat in the carriage, was giving directions to be taken to Mr. Burchard's, when a clerk, bareheaded and with a pen behind his ear, hurried down the steps, and before the coachman had time to start his horse, was at the carriage door and accosted Annie.

"I beg your pardon, ma'am, but we neglected to take the numbers of those notes; if you will allow me a moment," and stretching out his hand, he took the roll of notes, and hurried back into the bank, leaving Annie waiting for his return.

Annie waited a few minutes, and then grew impatient. With an indefinable fear in her heart she hurried away to the cashier of the bank.

"Are the notes ready for me?" she asked.

"Notes, notes—what notes?" inquired the cashier, in surprise.

"Why, I—I—gave the notes you let me have to a clerk, who said he wished to take the numbers of them."

"Gave them to a clerk?" cried the cashier, astonished.

"Y-yes sir," almost crying.

"Then you are robbed!" exclaimed the cashier.

And taking in the situation of affairs from the disjointed remarks of Annie, he consulted with the manager of the bank as to the best means to be employed to catch the thief.

Annie sank in a chair in despair; she felt as if her heart would break. Here, after all the cautions not for one moment to let the money out of her hand, she had lost it—lost it, perhaps, beyond hope of recovery.

The people of the bank questioned her closely regarding the manner in which her money was taken, how the thief looked, dressed, etc. Annie, with tear wet eyes, answered as best she could, and was promised that every effort would be made to catch the thief and recover the money, but it was probable, seeing he had such a start, having without doubt at once slipped out a side door, that it would be a long time before anything would turn up regarding him.

"I am exceedingly sorry for your mishap," condoled the manager, "and I shall spare no expense in trying to ferret out the rascal."

"An ingenious fellow, whoever he was;" observed the cashier, "the idea of representing himself as a bank clerk wasn't bad;" and the official chuckled at the cunning of the rogue.

Annie tried to dry her tears, and with a sad face and aching heart returned to the carriage and gave orders to be driven home. She had never before met with such a misfortune, and it completely upset her. To think, too, that she had given the money to the man with her free will, as it were. She could not restrain her tears, but cried softly to herself all the way home. She dreaded to meet her sisters, and thought how greatly they would blame her. On arrival, she found both Jane and Maria at home, and waiting for her.

"Have you the deed all right, Annie?" cried Jane, as soon as Annie had entered. And then, seeing her sorrowful face, she cried, "Why Annie, what is it? you have it, haven't you?"

"Oh, Jane!" cried Annie, throwing herself on her sister's breast and sobbing grievously, "Oh, don't blame me; don't please, I can't bear to hear you. I—I have lost the money."

"Lost the money!" cried Maria, her face growing pale; "why Annie?"

"Oh, dear," moaned Jane, looking sorrowfully on Annie, "how could you, Annie, oh, how could you, when we told you to be so careful? Oh, dear!"

"Oh, don't scold me, Jane; please don't," sobbed Annie, piteously. "I—I—didn't mean to, you know. Y—you see I got it from the bank, but just when I was driving off a young man, bareheaded and with a pen behind his ear, looking the very image of a bank clerk, stepped up and said that they had forgotten to take the numbers of the notes, and so—so I—I—gave them to him. Oh, Jane, I thought, of course, it was all right, he spoke so simply. Oh, what shall we do?"

The sisters moaned grievously for their loss, but generously forbode chiding Annie. Indeed, they saw that she was quite ill in consequence of the occurrence. And before evening Annie had to be put to bed, and a doctor summoned to her, who found her in a raging fever.

For days and weeks Annie was confined closely to her bed, and, as there was no one to take care of her, Maria gave up her situation and remained at home, nursing and doing the housework.

Their money gone, and only Jane earning anything wherewith to pay their increasing expenses, they were obliged to let a part of their house. This they did to a respectable German family of the name of Zimmerman, and, as this family desired if possible to board with them, Maria procured a girl to assist her, and posted in the front window a notice, "Furnished Apartments."

"O, Annie!" cried Maria, one afternoon, bursting into the room where Annie lay, "we've just got another lodger. A young man this time, and such a handsome one!"

"Don't be 'soft' on him, Maria," said Annie, smiling; "though I suppose, of course, he's perfect."

"He looks so," said Maria. "He says he is from home, and has only just arrived. He told me that he wishes to keep very quiet on account of a near relative of his, who is trying to find him, and destroy him, in hopes of succeeding to a large property."

"Pshaw!" said Annie, contemptuously. "I don't believe it. It's too romantic by half."

"Well, of course I don't know how much truth there is in it," said Maria, rather dubiously. "Anyhow, he wants to remain unknown. He's lodging across the way at Mr. Beach's."

"Well, see that he pays you in advance. I should judge from your account that he is as likely as not to be a swindler, a regular lodging-house thief—they all tell such stories."

A few days later Annie was sufficiently well to rise from her bed and walk about the room. She was still quite weak, but some of her old spirits shone in her eyes, and the loss of the money was gradually fading from her daily thought.

The young gentleman seemed to have made himself quite agreeable, for Maria became rather shy and silent when he was the subject of conversation. And Annie often wondered where Maria went after the morning's work was done. When, however, she was spoken to about it, Maria laughed and said she was out marketing; but Annie strangely suspected that Maria was out promenading with the new lodger.

One morning Annie thought she was strong enough to go down to the breakfast table. So, dressing herself neatly and giving an added puff to her hair in view of the fact that she was then to see the lodger for the first time, Annie was led down stairs by Jane.

She could hear the heavy, guttural tones of old Mr. Zimmerman, who was in a violent confab with his wife, and the laughing voice of one whom she took to be the new gentleman lodger. Entering the dining room, Annie was taking her seat when her eyes fell on the young gentleman directly opposite. He was looking at her stupidly.

"Oh, Oh!" cried Annie, on meeting his glance; and she stopped short, unable to articulate another word.

"Ah, Oh, a—a—excuse me, ladies," muttered the young man, backing out toward the door; and, getting the handle, he opened the door and bounded down the stairs into the street.

Annie recovered herself in a moment. Dashing to the window, she threw it up and shouted as loudly as she could:

"Stop thief! stop thief! Oh, stop him, stop him!"

Fortunately, a policeman was lounging nearly opposite, who, on seeing Annie wildly screaming "Stop thief," and the young man fleeing as for dear life, started in pursuit. The lodger ran fast, but the policeman ran faster, and the former was soon in his grasp.

"Oh, Annie," cried Maria, "how you frightend me. Who is he?"

"Why, he's the thief that stole our money," said Annie, "I knew him the very moment I set eyes on him."

"A tief!" cried old Mr. Zimmerman, turning to Annie; "vy, he told me he vas a nopleman, he did! Mine gracious! He hash got 60 pounds from me. Oh! mine vrau, vat shall I do?"

"Here he is, ma'am," said the policeman, hauling the thief into the room. "I know him, ma'am. He's Slippery Bill, one of the smartest rogues, ma'am. I've had my eye on him. What's he been up to now?"

Jane told him of the loss of the money.

"Just like him, ma'am'" exclaimed the officer on hearing the account; "just like him. He is one of the shrewdest rascals I ever saw. Well, he is nabbed now, thank heaven."

The lodger, otherwise Slippery Bill, of unenviable notoriety, stood carelessly with his back to the open grate fire and smiling dubiously on the throng. The policeman took the precaution to slip a pair of handcuffs over his wrists.

"For you never know, you see," he said, "when these kind of fellows will give you the slip."

"Giff me back mine sixty pounds," cried the German, shaking his fist in the prisoner's face. "Giff it me back, you bad one, you; giff it me, I say!"

But the pseudo gentleman only smiled at his simplicity in so easily parting with his hard-earned money to a complete stranger, and whistled softly to himself.

The prisoner was taken to the police-station. On searching his room, the money stolen so adroitly from Annie was discovered concealed therein.

Great was the joy of the sisters on receiving it. They are now living in the cozy little house purchased with the recovered money, and are as happy as the day is long; while the author of their misfortune is lodging in the fine house known as the Portland prison, as quiet and retired as he could possibly wish to be. Annie is careful to whom she intrusts valuables, even for a moment, and Maria has an aversion to lodgers, and particularly to new and strange gentlemen lodgers—so the notice "Furnished Apartments" has never been displayed at their windows.

### Financial and Commercial.

NEW YORK, November 23, 1877.—Gold opened at 102⅛; at 11 A. M., 102⅜; at 3 P. M., 102¾; United States Bonds—1867, 108⅜; 1881, 106¾; Sterling Exchange, $4 81@84 84½; Pacific Mail, 23; Western Union, 79½; Panama Railroad, 120; California Wool, quiet; Spring fleece, 20@25c.; burry, 13@16c.; pulled, 30@38c.; Fall clip, 17@20c.; burry, 16@20c; Whale Oil, steady, 62@60c.; Winter-bleach'd, 63@72c.; Sperm Oil, dull, $1 06@1 09; Winter-bleached, $1 30@1 35; Hides, quiet; dry, 20¾c., gold; Cotton, steady; N. Y. Wheat, dull, $1 45@1 54; Flour, quiet.

LIVERPOOL, November 22, 1877.—Average California Wheat, 12s 8d@12s 10; Club, 12s 10d@13s 2d.

LONDON, November 22.—Consols, 96 11-16; U. S. Bonds: 5's, 107; 4½'s, 104⅜.

Currency is quoted at 97⅞ buying and 98¾ selling.

Half Dollars are quoted 4 per cent discount buying and 3¾ per cent discount selling.

Trade Dollars are quoted at 95¾ buying and 96 selling.

Fine Silver was quoted in New York to-day at $1 17⅜, gold, per ounce, and in London at 54¾d.

The merchandise markets have no new features. Flour is dull and unchanged. Wheat is quiet but steady. Barley is firm. Pork is quiet and weak at $14 10@14 20. Rio coffees are dull. Refined sugars are more active and excited, and prices of soft have advanced ⅛@⅜c., closing firmly. There are rumors that refiners have combined and regulated prices. Teas are quiet. Petroleum is dull and unchanged. Spirits turpentine is firm at 40¾c. Rices are quiet. Leather is dull. Quicksilver is nominal at 52c. gold. Borax is in fair demand and steady. Wool shows no improvement. California is quiet. Choice Spring is very scarce, one to five Fall arrives slowly. London sales opened on the 13th inst., at an advance of ¾d. on October sales. Offerings include very little suitable for the United States.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, November 17.—The grain markets during the week have evinced more life, with a general upward tendency—higher prices prevailing in the middle of the week, and a bullish tendency being manifest throughout, with a stronger demand, perhaps more on account of diminishing supplies and small receipts, than because of any urgent need just at present. Lower prices are still confidently predicted as winter comes on. Cash prices all around are still higher than those for options. November Wheat sold at $1 06¾@1 08⅞; November Corn, 43¾@45c.; Oats, 24½@25⅞c, closing remarkably steady at medium prices. Provisions have taken a decided tumble and prices are gradually weakening, with the lowest prices prevailing at the close. Year Pork sold at $12@$12 30; year Lard, $7 75. Closing cash prices were: Wheat, $1 08; Corn, 45¾c.; Oats, 24⅛@24¾c.; Rye, 54¾c.; Barley, 61c.; Pork, $12 25; Lard, $7 87. Whisky has remained firm and rather quiet at 96.

The small movements is largely attributable to the bad state of country roads, and also largely to the fact that at the present relative prices of corn and provisions farmers are beginning to find that if grain is fed to hogs and cattle, it will eventually bring vastly better prices than if marketed direct.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, November 17.—There has been a fair business in domestic Wool the past week, but no improvement in prices. There is, however, a little better feeling for most kinds of Wool, and buyers have been quite numerous for some days past, with a prospect of larger sales the coming week if negotiations for round lots now in progress are completed. Few fine fleeces have been sold, and for choice 44c. and above was bid, but prices are almost nominal. The demand was almost exclusively on X and medium grades of Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces. Medium, XXX, X and above, 40@46½c.; Michigan, Wisconsin and other fleeces, 34@42½c.; combing and delaine, 33⅓@37c; scoured, 44@57½c.; tub washed, 41@44c.; super and pulled, 32@46c. California Wool is in fair demand, with sales of 492,000 pounds, including Spring at 18@35c., and Fall at 13@27c., the latter for very choice.

PRODUCE MARKET.

[The following quotations of Flour and Grain are for gold, unless otherwise specified.]

FLOUR—We quote Superfine at $5 00@5 50; shipping Extras, in cargo lots, $6 50@7 00 and $7 12½@7 50, in jobbing lots, the last for silver.

WHEAT—The market is somewhat firmer at the close of the week; $2 36 was offered on 'Change this morning for a lot of 150 tons choice milling and refused. Sales of 800 sks choice milling $2 30; 740 ctls choice for seed, $2 35. We quote shipping at $2 20@2 27½; milling, $2 25@2 32½ ₱ ctl.

BARLEY—Is steady. Sale 225 sks of fair Bay feed, $1 67½; 450 do good do, $1 70. We quote Feed at $1 65@1 72½; brewing, $1 75@1 80 ₱ ctl.

OATS—We quote feed at $1 80@1 90; milling, $1 90@2 10 ₱ ctl.

CORN—We quote large Yellow at $1 67½@1 75; large White, scarce at $1 80@1 85; and small Round, $1 75@1 80 per ctl.

RYE—We quote $1 40@2 55 ₱ ctl.

BUCKWHEAT—We quote at $1 50@1 65 ₱ ctl.

POTATOES—The receipts for the week have been exceptionally large. Petalumas, Tomales and Early Rose sold from 90c@$1 12½, and River Reds averaged 75c. Sweets sold as high as $1 and as low as 75c ₱ ctl.

ONIONS—We quote 35@50c ₱ ctl; 7½c ₱ lb is being offered for Top Onions.

HAY—We quote for the different varieties: Wheat, $17@22 50; tame and wild oat, $15@19; barley, $16@18; stock, $13@16 ₱ ton. The market is somewhat weaker.

STRAW—Quotable at 65@70c ₱ bale for good, which is scarce, the market being choked with an almost unsalable article quotable at 40c.

GROUND BARLEY—Is now selling from the mills at $38@40 ₱ ton—the outside figure for silver.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand from the mills at 2¼@3c; feed, $38@39 50 ₱ ton—the outside figure for silver.

OIL CAKE MEAL—The mill price is now fixed at $42 ₱ ton, less the usual discount.

BRAN—The price of Bran from the mills is $30 ₱ ton.

MIDDLINGS—The mill price now stands at $36 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—The price of White Mustard Seed is entirely nominal. We quote, silver: Flax, ₱ lb 3@3½c; Mustard, white, 5c; Mustard, brown, 2¾@3½c; Canary, 6@7c; Alfalfa, 10@11c; Timothy, 8@10c.

BEANS—We quote, silver: Pea, ₱ ctl., $3 00@3 75; Small White, $2 40@2 55; Butter, $2 00; Bayo, $3 12½@3 50; Pink, $2 50@3 75; Red, $3 75@3 87½; Lima, $3 87½@4 00.

EGGS—We quote California, 47½@55½c; Eastern, 40@42½c; do Lime, 27½@30c ₱ doz. The market is bare of Salt Lake.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—We quote half silver rates as follows: Fresh Roll ₱ lb., 40@50c; do 2d quality, 30@35c; Pickled Roll, ₱ lb, 27½@30c; Firkin, new, 20@29c; do Eastern, 18@23½c; California Cheese, 18@20c; Eastern, 18@22½c.

PROVISIONS—Following are current rates: Eastern Hams, 18@16¾c; California do, 12@12½c; California Bacon, 12½@14c; Smoked Beef, 10@11c; Lard, tierces, 12¼@14c; do tins, 10 lbs, 11@11¾c; do do, 5 lbs, 11¾@12¾c.

POULTRY—Hens, Young Roosters and Turkeys were very dull and weak to-day, while Ducks were in good demand. We quote: Hens, ₱ doz, $5 00@6 00; Young Roosters, $5 00@6 00; Old Roosters, $4 00; Broilers, $4 00@5 00; Ducks, ₱ doz, $6 50@7 50; Turkeys, ₱ lb, 12¼@17c; do, dressed, ₱ lb, 15@18c; Geese, ₱ pair, $2 00@2 50.

GAME—Venison, ₱ lb, 4@7c; Rabbit, $1 ₱ doz; Hare, $1 25@1 50; Quail, $1 50; Mallards, $2 50@4; Sprigs, $1 50@2 00; Widgeon, $1 25@1 50; Teal, $1 50@2 00; Gray Geese, $1 50@2 00; English Snipe, $2 00@3 00; common do, 75c@$1 ₱ doz.

BEESWAX—Choice brings 30@31c ₱ lb.

HONEY—The supply is short. We quote choice White, in frames, at 18@22½c; No. 2, 12½@15c; Dark, 10@12½c; Strained, 12½@16c ₱ lb.

NUTS—California Walnuts, are selling at 9@10c; fresh crop selling at the outside figure; Chile Walnuts, 7@8c; Peanuts, 3@5c; California Almonds, 12@16c, do hard shell, 6@7c ₱ lb; Chestnuts, 20@25c ₱ lb; new Hickory Nuts, 10c, and Pine Nuts, 15@16c @ lb.

VEGETABLES—The market is very quiet. We quote: Cabbage, ₱ ctl, 87½@$1 12½; Cauliflower, doz, 75c@$1 00; Green Peas, 5@6c; String Beans, 6c; Marrowfat Squash, ton, $5 00@7 00; Egg Plant, 75c@$1; Carrots, ₱ ctl, 62½@75c; Garlic, ₱ lb, 1c; Tomatoes, ₱ box, 50@75c; Okra, ₱ lb, 4c; Peppers ₱ box, 75c@$1 00.

HIDES—Dry are quiet at 16½@17c; dry Kip and Calf, 12@13c; salted Hides 8c for light, and 9c for heavy steers; salted Kip, 8c; salted Calf, 7@10c ₱ lb; Long Wool Pelts, 70c@$1 00; medium do, 30@50c; short, 20@30c; Shearlings, 10@15c; Deer Skins—Summer, 22@25c; Fall and Winter do, 15@20c ₱ lb. Mexican Dry Hides are 1c ₱ ⅌ cheaper than California.

TALLOW—Quotable at 5¼@6c for ordinary, and 6¾@6¾c in shipping order.

FRUIT—We quote: Oranges, ₱ M, $25 00@30 00; do Panama, $35 00@40 00; Limes, $15 00; Los Angeles do, $5 00; Sicily Lemons, ₱ box, $12 50@13 50; Cocoanuts, ₱ 100, $7 00@8 00; Bananas, ₱ bunch, $3 00@5 00; Pineapples, ₱ doz, $8 00; Pomegranate, ₱ lb, 6@8c; Plums, ₱ lb, 6c; Pears ₱ box, 40@60c; Winter Nellis, ₱ box, 75c@1 00; Prunes, ₱ lb, 6@7; Quinces, ₱ box, 75c@$1; Strawberries ₱ chest, $10 00@13 00; Raspberries, ₱ basket, 15@20c; Cranberries, ₱ lb 12½@13c; Apples, common, ₱ box, 60@75c; choice do, 75c@$1 50; Grapes, ₱ box, 40@50c; do Muscat, box, $1 00@1 50; do Tokay, $1 00@1 25; Black Morocco, box, $1 75@2 00; Wine Grapes, ₱ ton, $20 00@24 00.

DRIED FRUIT—We quote: Apples, ₱ lb, 4@6c; Pears, 4@5c; Peaches, 7½@8¼c; Plums, 3@4c; do, pitted, 12½@15c; Figs, white, 6@8c; do black, 4@7c; Prunes, 12½@15c; Raisins, bxs, $1@2; do halves, $1 25@2 25; do. qrs, 1 50@2 50; do Blowers, $2 75; Dried Grapes, ₱ lb, 3@5c; Dates, ₱ lb, 10c

When a pretty young lady and her aunt were knocked down by a stage the other day, some flashily-dressed young men at once rushed forward and helped them up. It is supposed that they were gamblers, from the fact that they first assisted the young lady, and then "raised the ante."—[N. Y. Herald.

### Obstructing Nature.

Instead of aiding her in her efforts to recuperate, is obviously not the way to get well when one is sick. Yet this is precisely the course pursued—of course unwittingly—by persons who are continually dosing themselves with powerful mineral drugs for some malady with which they are afflicted. Such baneful medicaments rather tend to retard recovery than to hasten it. How much more sensible are they who employ the gently acting but thoroughly efficient restorative, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, unlike the drugs referred to, is eminently wholesome and safe; and, instead of injuring, improves the tone of the stomach and re-creates health and vigor in the broken down system. Indigestion, liver complaint, constipation, kidney and bladder ailments, and rheumatism, yield to its corrective influence, and it is the remedy and preventive par excellence for intermittent and remittent fevers and other disorders bred by miasma tainted air and water. It is, moreover, a superb appetizer.

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S. Israel has begun the manufacture of kid gloves at 119 Sutter street, San Francisco. He has French workmen and can finish up a glove in the highest style of Parisian art, in the surprisingly short time of two hours. The venture deserves patronage.

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### Iron and the Human Blood.

Iron, the oldest of all metals, is also the most widely dispersed throughout all nature. There is not a plant, nor an animal, nor an iota of the mineral kingdom, but what contains its proportion of iron, and the human blood is indebted to iron for one of its largest component parts.

Iron has been employed for ages as a medicine, but never have its virtues been so fully appreciated, nor has it ever been so universally demanded as at the present time.

Our fathers of old were but little acquainted with therapeutics. If they were ailing, "too much blood" was the verdict, and they had recourse to bleeding as a general panacea; while the church was constantly preaching abstinence and fasting.

*Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.* Our medical practitioners have well nigh forgotten the free use of the lancet, and our churches, realizing the constantly growing physical impoverishment of our race, have lapsed in the enforcement of their commandments. Indeed the results of our civilization with its crowded cities and sedentary habits compels us to adopt an entirely different treatment. Instead of weakening our system by the barbarous practice of bleeding, it is our imperative duty in all cases to *purify and enrich the blood.*

The most powerful agent for this purpose is iron. The medical profession have no doubt of this. Iron determines the principal action of life and gives to the blood that necessary quantity of red globules which constitutes the healthy vitality of the individual. Its use quickly restores the appetite and renders to the complexion a healthy appearance, It is common to see persons, hitherto perfect images of death, acquire the health and ruddy glow of the most robust.

But if iron produces such wonderful results in all cases of anemy, chlorosis, amenorrhea, impoverishment of the blood, general debility, premature exhaustion from whatever cause, the choice of the ferruginous preparation to be used must be made with great care; some preparations being insoluble produce indigestion—others, owing to certain salts, cause constipation or the opposite, slacken the appetite, blacken the teeth, possess a disagreeable odor and many other inconvenjences.

There is now being introduced into this country a French preparation of Iron, known in France as *Richesse du Sang*—here it is called RED BLOOD—which we can recommend as possessing all the virtues of iron without any of the vile ingredients or bad effects of common preparations. It is indeed the invigorating tonic par excellence. C. MELAUIOND, 415 Sansome street, San Francisco, is the agent for the United States. To be had of all the principal chemists. Price, $1.25.

### PERFECT HORSE-SHOEING.

HOW SCIENCE HAS BEEN ADAPTED TO THE USE AND COMFORT OF HORSES.

There are some businesses in this city, as well as elsewhere, which, although apparently of an unpretentious character, perform important scientific work and confer great benefits. Among them is the horse-shoeing establishment of Dunnigan & O'Dea, at 133 Post street, which is patronized by the owners of the most celebrated blooded stock on the Pacific coast, because of the perfect system that is adopted there of making and putting shoes on horses. The members of this firm have carefully studied the full requirements of horses in the matter of shoes, and, after obtaining a thorough knowledge of the styles of horseshoes which have been manufactured in this and other cities, designed an improved appliance for the feet of horses which never gives pain and assists the animals in speed and work. The advantages conferred by this splendid shoe are now fully recognized throughout the Pacific coast, and the consequence is that, for a long time past, Dunnigan & O'Dea have been patronized by nearly every owner of trotters and racers that have made a record here. At the shop there are always some famous horses on hand for shoeing, and when we visited the place Flood's magnificent team of 4 and Hickok's superb horse St. Julian were being operated upon. As usual, there was a large crowd of onlookers at the door, and the dexterity with which the work was done was greatly admired. The work, however, was in no way superior to what is always done by those scientific farriers, and all parties who have horses to shoe should make it a point to take the animals there. The benefits derived will be found of the most positive character.—*S. F. Post.*

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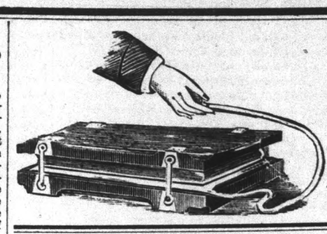

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A San Francisco Manufacturing firm to the readers of the RUSSIAN RIVER FLAG:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—We address you in the hope that our statement may result in mutual advantage. In past years the Soap business on this coast has been conducted in a way which attached more importance to large manufacturing profits than to honest weight and good quality, rendering competition in the Soap trade little less than a rivalry in

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Boxes containing less than eleven pounds of worse than worthless trash, are boldly marked and sold as "20 Bars—18 Pounds," and wretched combination of caustic soda and putrid grease, taken from the diseased carcases of dead animals are unblushingly pressed upon the trade and the people as "the best family soaps," and to supply the deficiency resulting from incompetence and the use of refuse materials, mineral substances of the most hurtful character are added, and while such stuff may, after a fashion, supply the place of

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It does so at the expense of the fabrics, **hands and health** of those who use such compounds. Medical men tell us that the skin is a powerful absorbent, and poisonous compounds in soaps have been known to spread from the hands over the entire body, just as a touch of poison oak in one place will be carried from head to foot of the person poisoned, and many

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the traveling public, that it requires no
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t, Good Living and Cleanliness.
in shall be to the comfort and welfare of
The table is furnished with the best the
fords; the house has been thoroughly ren-
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s well ventilated,
anly and obliging clerks, and clean and at-
lters will always be found in my Hotel.
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; the Street Cars pass the door every two
all parts of the city. The Hotel Coach,
lights, will be at the railroad depots and
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## "A LITTLE LAUGHTER."

BY H. C. BUNNER.

Deep in our nature God hath set the fount,
Sweet and mysterious, whereof joy is born;
It is his hand that teaches smiles to mount
To lips that long hath known but how to mourn.
Our pleasures are not idle in his sight;
Our laughter not unwelcomed to his ears;
He gave the tears of woe to dim our sight;
He also gave the smiles to dry the tears.
And he is King of this world's pain and grief
Who by the roadside plucks God's flowers of joy
Who only looks to find the withered leaf
Shall find the cold that did that leaf destroy.
And the world crowns with chaplets green and fair,
The brave sweet souls that smile and conquer care.

## The Captain's Yarn.

BY MARK TWAIN.

One trip the captain had a clergyman on board, but did not know he was a clergyman, since the passenger list did not betray the fact. He took a great liking to this Rev. Mr. Peters, and talked with him a great deal; told him yarns, gave him toothsome scraps of personal history, and wove a glittering streak of profanity through his garrulous fabric that was refreshing to a spirit weary of the dull neutralities of undecorated speech. One day the captain said, "Peters, do you ever read the Bible?"

"Well—yes."

"I judge it ain't often, by the way you say it. Now, you tackle it in dead earnest once, and you'll find it'll pay. Don't you get discouraged, but hang right on. First, you won't understand it; but by and by things will begin to clear up, and then you wouldn't lay it down to eat."

"Yes, I have heard that said."

"And it's so, too. There ain't a book that begins with it. It lays over 'em all, Peters. There's some pretty tough things in it,—there ain't any getting around that,—but you stick to them and think them out, and when once you get on the inside everything's plain as day."

"The miracles, too, captain?"

"Yes, sir! the miracles, too. Every one of them. Now, there's that business with the prophets of Baal; like enough that stumped you?"

"Well, I don't know but"—

"Own up, now; it stumped you. Well, I don't wonder. You hadn't had any experience in raveling such things out, and naturally it was too many for you. Would you like to have me explain that thing to you, and show you how to get at the meat of these matters?"

"Indeed, I would, captain, if you don't mind."

Then the captain proceeded as follows:

"I'll do it with pleasure. First, you see, I read and read, and thought and thought, till I got to understand what sort of people they were in the old Bible times, and then, after that, it was all clear and easy. Now, this was the way I put it up, concerning Isaac* and the prophets of Baal. There was some mighty sharp men amongst the public characters of that old ancient day, and Isaac was one of them. Isaac had his failings,—plenty of them, too; it ain't for me to apologize for Isaac; he played it on the prophets of Baal, and like enough he was justifiable, considering the odds that was against him. No, all I say, is, 'twan't any miracle, and that I'll show you so's't you can see it yourself.

"Well, times had been getting rougher and rougher for prophets—that is, prophets of Isaac's denomination. There was four hundred and fifty prophets of Baal in the community, and only one Presbyterian; that is, if Isaac *was* a Presbyterian, which I reckon he was, but it don't say. Naturally, the prophets of Baal took all the trade. Isaac was pretty low-spirited, I reckon, but he was a good deal of a man, and no doubt he went a-prophesying around, letting on to be doing a land-office business, but twan't any use; he couldn't run any opposition to amount to anything. By and by things got desperate with him; he sets his head to work and thinks it all out, and then what does he do? Why, he begins to throw out hints that the other parties are this and that and t'other.—nothing very definite, may be, but just kind of undermining their reputation in a quiet way. This made talk, of course, and finally got to the king. The king asked Isaac what he meant by his talk. Says Isaac, 'Oh, nothing particular; only, can they pray down fire from heaven on an altar? It ain't much, may be, your majesty, only can they *do* it? That's the idea.' So the king was a good deal disturbed, and he went to the prophets of Baal, and they said, pretty airy, that if he had an altar ready, *they* were ready; and they intimated he better get it insured, too.

"So, next morning, all the children of Israel and their parents and the other people gathered themselves together. Well, here was that great crowd of prophets of Baal packed together on one side, and Isaac walking up and down all alone on the other, putting up his job. When time was called, Isaac let on to be comfortable and indifferent; told the other team to take the first innings. So they went at it, the whole four hundred and fifty, praying around the altar, very hopeful, and doing their level best. They prayed an hour—two hours—three hours—and so on, plumb till noon. It wasn't any use; they hadn't took a trick. Of course they felt kind of ashamed before all those people, and well they might. Now, what would a magnanimous man do? Keep still, wouldn't he? Of course. What did Isaac do? He graveled the prophets of Baal every way he could think of. Says he, 'You don't speak up loud enough; your god's asleep, like enough, or may be he's taking a walk; you want to holler, you know,'—or words to that effect; I don't recollect the exact language. Mind, I don't apologize for Isaac; he had his faults.

"Well, the prophets of Baal prayed along the best they knew how all the afternoon, and never raised a spark. At last, about sundown, they were all tuckered out, and they owned up and quit.

"What does Isaac do, now? He steps up and says to some friends of his, there, 'Four four barrels of water on the altar!' Everybody was astonished; for the other side had prayed at it dry, you know, and got whitewashed. They poured it on. Says he, 'Heave on four more barreis.' Then he says, 'Heave on four more.' Twelve barrels, you see, altogeter. The water ran all over the altar, and all down the sides, and filled up a trench around it that would hold a couple of hogsheads,—'measures' it says; I reckon it means about a hogshead. Some of the people were going to put on their things and go, for they allowed he was crazy. They didn't know Isaac. Isaac knelt down and began to pray; he strung along, and strung along, about the heathen in distant lands, and about the sister churches, and about the state and the country at large, and about those that's in authority in the government, and all the usual programme, you know, till everybody had got tired and gone to thinking about something else, and then, all of a sudden, when nobody was noticing, he out with a match and rakes it on the under side of his leg, and pff! up the whole thing blazes like a house afire! Twelve barrels of *water? Petroleum*, sir, PETROLEUM! that's what it was?"

"Petroleum, captain?"

"Yes, sir; the country was full of it. Isaac knew all about that. You read the Bible. Don't you worry about the tough places. They ain't tough when you come to think them out and throw light on them. There ain't a thing in the Bible but what is true; all you want is to go prayerfully to work and cipher out how't was done."

*This is the Captain's own mistake.

## Writing for the Press.

Prof. Matthews, in his delightful book, "Hours With Men and Books," devotes a chapter, and a very instructive chapter, too, to advising and directing people who are determined to write for the press, what to write and how to say it. But even in that special chapter Prof. Matthews has overlooked quite a number of important points which we, in our experience with occasional newspaper contributors, have come to look upon as absolutely essential to good correspondence. We have had, even in the usually infallible *Hawk-eye*, some complaint, once in a while, from occasional correspondents about mistakes which have appeared in their articles when they come out in print. We are aware that in many cases the fault was our own, but we are confident all such trouble could be remedied if our correspondents would pay a little more attention to the preparation of their manuscript. Printers are not always infallible, and proof-readers do sometimes make mistakes, but we have prepared a few practical hints and instructions, and if people who write occasionally for the papers will only observe the following simple and practical rules, which are much easier to observe than Prof. Matthews', they may be assured that their articles will always command the highest market price, which is seldom less than two cents a pound:

Never write with pen and ink. It is altogether too plain, and doesn't hold the mind of the editor and printers closely enough to their work.

If you are compelled to use ink never use that vulgarity konwn as the blotting pad. If you drop a blot of ink on the paper, lick it off. The intelligent compositor loves nothing so dearly as to read through the smear this will make across twenty or thirty words. We have seen him hang over such a piece of copy half an hour, swearing like a pirate all the time, he felt that good.

Don't punctuate. Editors and publishers prefer to punctuate all manuscript sent to them. And don't use capitals. Then the editor can punctuate and capitalize to suit himself, and your article, when you see it in print, will astonish, even if it does not please you.

Don't try to write too plainly. It is a sign of plebian origin and public-school breeding. Poor writing is an indication of genius. It is about the only indication of genius that a great many men possess. Scrawl your article with your eyes shut, and make every word as illegible as you can. We get the same price for it from the rag-man, as though the paper were covered with copper-plate sentences.

Avoid all painstaking with proper names. All editors know the full name of every man, woman and child in the United States, and the merest hint at the name is sufficient. For instance, if you write a character something like a drunken figure "8," and then draw a wavy line, and then write the letter M and another wavy line, the editor will know at once that you mean Samuel Morrison, even though you may thiuk you mean "Lemuel Messenger." It is a great mistake to think that proper names should be written plainly.

Always write on both sides of the paper, and when you have filled both sides of every page trail a line up and down every margin, and back to the top of the first page, closing your article by writing the signature just above the date. How editors do love to get hold of articles written in this style. And how they would like to get hold of the man who sends them. Just for ten minutes. Alone. In the woods, with a gun.

Lay your paper on the ground when you write; the rougher the ground the better. A dry goods box or the side of the house will do if the ground is too damp. Anything rather than a table or desk.

Coarse brown wrapping-paper is the best for writing your articles on. If you can tear down an old circus poster and write on the pasty side of it with a pine stick, it will do still better.

When your article is completed, crunch the paper in your pocket and carry it two or three days before sending it in. This rubs off the superfluous pencil marks and makes it lighter to handle.

If you can think of it, lose one page out of the middle of your article. The editor can easily supply what is missing, and he loves to do it. He has nothing else to do.

If correspondents will observe these directions, editors, in most instances, will hold themselves personally responsible for every error that appears in their articles, and will pay full claims for damages when complaint is made. We shall never forget the last man who complained at the *Hawk-eye* office under this rule. We can never, although we should live a thousand years, forget the appealing look he turned upon us while we were pulling his lungs out of his ear with the nail-grab. Our heart seemed to turn to ice under the influence of that dumb, beseeching look, while we tore him to pieces. We have never torn a man to pieces since without feeling the hot tears spring to our eyes as we think of that man. We have been tempted, time and again, to break ourselves of this habit of tearing men to pieces for trivial causes. But we digress. We were merely saying we are always happy to receive compliments and correct any errors for which we are responsible. —*Burlington Hawk-eye.*

It was Benjamin Franklin who remarked, "Avoid all arguments at home." When Mrs. Franklin asked Benjamin to go out in the yard and split an armful of kindling wood, instead of entering into a controversy over the subject he would put on his hat and go down town to see a man. Thousands of husbands of today avoid arguments at home by adopting the same method.

## Laconics.

A FELICITY that costs pain gives double content.

NOTHING but a good life can fit men for a better one.

THERE is no deeper law of nature than that of change.

INDOLENCE is the rust of the mind and the inlet of every vice.

WRONG none by doing injuries, or omitting the benefits that are your duty.

THE sleep of memory is not its death; forgotten studies are certain aptitudes gone to sleep.

THE intellect of the truly wise man is like a glass—it admits the light of heaven, and reflects it.

BE always at leisure to do good; never make business an excuse to decline offices of humanity.

LIFE becomes useless and inspid when we have no longer either friends or enemies.

DIGNITY is expensive, and without other good qualities, is not particularly profitable.

AN able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid.

HE who is puffed up with the first gale of prosperity, will bend beneath the first blast of adversity.

THE incapacity of men to understand each other is one of the principal causes of their ill-temper towards each other.

WITH love, the heart becomes a fair and fertile garden, glowing with sunshine and warm hues, and exhaling sweet odors.

THOSE who excel in strength are not most likely to show contempt in weakness. A man does not despise the weakness of a child.

WHEN a woman smiles at an affront, one of two things are certain. She has lost all her modesty, or she is assured of her revenge.

WISDOM.—The chief properties of wisdom are to be mindful of things past, careful of things present, and provident of things to come.

A GREAT secret of education is to make the exercises of the body and those of the mind to serve always as a recreation to each other.

CITIES force growth, and make men talkative and entertaining, but they also make them artificial.

FRIENDSHIP is the medicine for all misfortunes, but ingratitude dries up the fountain of all goodness.

## American Beauty.

A French writer, in a criticism of female beauty, alludes to the fact that formerly the Parisiennes held the scepter that had now passed into the hands of American women. The writer pays a compliment to the health, strength and beauty of the Anglo-Saxon race, in whose veins flow the blood of more than ten different races. Intellectual qualities are not considered, although the tact, taste and practical good sense of the Yankees is by no means ignored. If, on the avenue of the Champs Elyses, one sees beautiful ladies of distinguished bearing and graceful figure, fine eyes, and perfect teeth, with captivating presence, it will not occasion surprise to know that they were born on the banks of the Delaware or Ohio. Or, if at a ball or the opera, every one is eager to catch a glimpse of some lady, tastefully, yet modestly, decolletee, whose intelligent look, musical voice and graceful step is irresistibly attractive, their inquiry as to where the lady lives will be answered by saying in New York or Washington. Beauty is heaven's seal on the structure that is too sacred to be powdered, painted, dyed and enameled to captivate the beholder. While nature's charms can be enhanced, the image of Deity should not be entirely rubbed out. If an architect designs a beautiful structure, is he willing to have its outlines covered with mortar, its symmetry put away by the addition of a brick here, or a beam there? It's a scene an artist might covet to watch from a balcony the fair ladies who promenade the avenue, just home from summer jauntings. The rustle of silks, the sheen of fleecy folds on little figures, the sparkle of diamonds, the flash of rubies, and brighter, more dazzling still, the brilliant light of beautiful eyes charm one; but fresher, fairer and sweeter than all other are those lovely ladies who coax nature more than they study the artifices of frescoing the human face or deforming the figure.

There is a buoyancy in the movement, an irrestible charm in the simplicity, where nature's laws regulate the delicate organization that suffers acutely when trammeled by the bondage of the bustle, pin-back, breakers and endless accessories of fashion. Do not infer that we ignore fashion. It is only the perverse freaks of of that imperious dame to which we will not serve allegiance. According to *Punch*, "Woman is a creature endowed with a self-ornamental instinct," and so on her really devolves the task of modifiying and adapting the reigning fashions to her own peculiar style and circumstances.

We recognize the fact that dress is becoming an art, a science that must harmonize the incongruities of glaring styles. If real art consists in using methods to modify defects, it may also conceal or subdue the plainness of some unfortunate mortals. Charles Blare places a very high estimate on the embellishment of the human figure, because it bears on the sympathy of minds and the interchange of soul.

In this way fashion is a great teacher, absolute in power, to those who make her creed their religion. If fashion test the beauty of one, it betrays the defects of the other, and it may do for that cause. We are not in full sympathy with the imperious goddess.

WITHIN ten years, no less than 12,000,000 acres of forest have been cut down or burned over in the United States. Much of the timber is used for fuel, twenty-five cities being on record as consuming from 5,000 to 10,000 acres each. Fences use up much timber, and railway sleepers require the product of 150,000 acres per annum. The amount of pine and lumber timber yet standing in the forests of the timber States, is estimated at 225,000,000,000 feet. The sum of $144,000,000 is invested in the timber industry, employing 200,000 men.

ANOTHER sportsman returns in triumph from a day's shooting with a splendid hare, and says to his wife: "There, you said I couldn't shoot. You didn't expect to see me bring this home?" "Yes, I did; the servant next door saw you buying it round the corner."

# AGRICULTURAL.

## Fall Plowing.

This subject has always been treated, with various opinions of the effect of moving the soil in the fall, subjecting it to the action of frost before seeding it with a spring crop. But the difference of opinion has arisen from the difference of conditions. The great advantage of fall plowing arises from the pulverizing effect of frost; but if the soil is light or sandy, it needs compacting rather than pulverizing, and is thus better plowed in spring. In discussing the different modes of cultivating land, farmers should always take into consideration all the circumstances, and the writers on agricultural practice should state all the points likely to affect the result. This is so often neglected as to lead to disappointment when the practice is adopted under new conditions. The reasons for fall plowing have been often misunderstood, and the practice misapplied. Bearing in mind that it is intended to assist in the pulverization of stiff soils by the action of frost, it follows that the soil should not be wet or saturated with water through the winter, for this would prevent the expected action of frost. If the land is heavy, and lies nearly level, it should be plowed into ridges by turning two furrows together, which leaves quite a dead furrow between each two ridges to receive the water, and these ridges will be penetrated by the frost, and so pulverized that when the ridge is split by a large double mouldboard plow in spring, laying it over each way into the furrow, the land will be level and work up mellow for a seed bed.

When land, with a considerable proportion of clay, lies sufficiently sloping for the surface water to run off, it should be plowed so as to leave the surface rough, facilitating the action of frost. It is quite safe also to plow such land deeper in fall than in spring, because the soil, thrown up from the ordinary furrow, will be thoroughly aerated, broken down by the frost, and its unfavorable acid neutralized, as to adapt it to the immediate use of plant growth.

THE BEST COW ON RECORD.—The best butter cow on record of which we have a reliable account was bought by a farmer out of a drove on its way from Maine to Brighton, about the year 1813. The farmer's name was Oakes, and the cow, when she became famous, was known as the Oakes cow. She was purchased from Mr. Oakes by his brother, a shoemaker, who kept her until she died. Her butter-making capacity coming to the knowledge of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, one of the trustees visited Mr. Oakes and engaged him to put her on trial and report the result. This trial took place in 1816, and from May 17th to December 20th of that year the cow made on an average a fraction over sixteen pounds of butter per week, besides furnishing a quart of milk a day to Mr. Oakes' family. Her feed consisted of grass and a bushel of meal per week, which was given her stirred into her own milk after it was skimmed. This cow was described as being of very modern size with a straight back, a fine head and neck, with broad hips, and milk veins and udder of the best form and capacity. This cow was bred in the vicinity of Kennebec, where a good many short horns had been imported. There was no record to show how much improved blood entered into her composition, but it was said of her that her straight back, wide hips and general contour showed her to be, in some degree of short horn origin, though she was not believed to be even of high grade. The Oakes cow did not produce a calf in any way equal to herself in any regard. —*Mirror and Farmer.*

FARM horses in the fall are often ungratefully neglected. Their hard toil in helping with the heavy work of the season once over, when only odd jobs await them, it is too frequent a custom to dock them of their grain and allow them to shift for themselves on the pastures, often without needed shelter from the bleak winds and early frosts of autumn nights. After feeding a while the poor animals get chilled, and run about in the dark in search of warmth, which they often find only at the cost of a stumble or fall, resulting often in a sprain or a cut that disfigures them for life. Then, when warm and tired they lie down to rest, what wonder if they rise up stiff, spiritless and not rarely suffering from a severe cold after their heated blood and relaxed sinews have been exposed to the blasts and frosts of chilly night! When the days are not stormy, it is well enough to let horses run in the pasture, but every autumn night should find them comfortably bedded and fed in the stable. Ingratitude to our fellow-men is justly considered an odious vice, but is there not often a strong taint of it also in the treatment of these noble animals, to whose faithful help in all kinds of drudgery farmers are deeply indebted for full barns and comfortable homes?

MANURING STRAWBERRY BEDS.—We should like to have our friends who want large strawberries and who do not mind puttering a little, try the following: Dig a pit (of any desired size) three feet deep. Throw in rubbish, such as stones, sticks, sods, blackberry and raspberry canes, tree prunings, or any other material that usually goes to make up the rubbish heap, and then fill in with the richest soil obtainable. That enriched by barnyard manure, muck, ashes, lime, rotted leaves, bone-dust, etc., is best. Then plant Boyden's No. 30, Gt. American, and Pres. Lincoln. Should the season prove dry, give water without stint. The result of all this will be the production of strawberries which, if not quite so large as pineapples, will answer the wondering queries of those who look upon the finest specimens exhibited at fairs.—*Rural New Yorker.*

WE have often thought, as we have read—and written!—the monthly "hints to farmers" about their work, how the other industries and professions manage to get along without such nudges from the press. A man who has conducted the operations of his farm for thirty or forty years ought to be supposed to know when and how to do all seasonable work, and even young farmers generally "know enough to go in when it rains." We look to see agricultural journalism grow more and more into a medium for exchanging accounts of practical experiences, and for extending and applying really new scientific and experimental knowledge.—*Golden Rule.*

MEN usually follow their wishes till suffering compels them to follow their judgment.

## Action of Cold Upon Milk.

An abstract from a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences gives the results of numerous experiments made by exposing milk to different temperatures ranging from 32 degrees Fahr. to 100 degrees Fahr. The following facts were elicited:

1. The rise of cream is more rapid as the temperature to which the milk is exposed approaches 32 degrees.

2. The volume of cream is greater when the cream has been efficiently cooled.

3. The yield of butter is also greater when the milk has been exposed to a very low temperature.

4. Finally, the skimmed milk, the butter and the cheese are of better quality when prepared under the above circumstances.

While it is impossible to offer a satisfactory explanation as to the reason why artificial cold should produce a benificial effect upon the yield and quality of products derived from the milk, it is probable that it may tend to arrest that fermentative decomposition which is so prone to set in with organic fluid, and thus, by preventing incipient alteration, indirectly to improve the quality of the material.

The practice of warming the dairy in the winter time so as to maintain its atmosphere at a constant temperature of about 60 degrees, is therefore objectionable; the pans should stand in running water, at as low a temperature as can be practicably obtained.

DISCOURAGING.—It is so easy to say, "Never give up the ship." It is so easy to hold your head up and step firmly, to laugh cheerily, and have a pleasant word for everybody, when safely hedged in from poverty by the love of friends and a bottomless purse. When sickness passes by to knock at some other door, when home is the one "sweet, safe corner" in all the world, when there are those who would suffer that you might go free—ah! then it is easy to feel as if nothing could ever make you quite discouraged. This is a beautiful world, and there are lots of good things in it. Yes, many a son and daughter, a few wives and mothers, and about the same proportion of husbands and fathers, do live more in the shine than in the shadow of life. But there are so many, so many more, who have to buckle on their armor, and spend their best heart's blood in the daily life. Such bitter trials as men and women do live through! Who can doubt that heaven sends them their fortitude? It cannot be of earth. Such stains of heart and brain as heart and brains do still bear up under! Is it any wonder that weary hands sometimes fall despondingly, and weary heads bow discouraged? Oh! ye, whose paths are in the pleasnt places! whose faith was never tried by heaven's seeming disregard of your prayers and tears! who never knew the lack of tender home love and protection, exult in your happiness, and thank Providence. But while you drink from your cup of life such honey-sweet draughts, give a thought now and then to those whose daily potions savor so strongly of wormwood, and remember that a kindly word and a helping hand, which cost so little, may make lighter the burdens of some one now almost discouraged.

A DELICATE PENDULUM.—We read that there is now in operation in the laboratory of the Central University, Richmond, Ky., an interesting apparatus that records in a beautiful manner the motion of the earth in its hourly progress through space. It is the invention of Prof. T. W. Toolin. The principle upon which the instrument is formed is that a delicately constructed pendulum will continue to oscillate in the same direction as started, and preserving that plane, mark the motion of the earth beneath it. The principle was demonstrated by Foucalt, a French philosopher, in 1851; was verified in Boston, at the Bunker Hill monument, and again at Yale College. The apparatus hitherto employed has been cumbersome, and the results obtained somewhat vague. The experiments, nevertheless, bear historical interest, and are related in modern text books on physics. It has devolved on Kentucky to furnish the scientific world with a finished and mathematical demonstration of the beautiful phenomenon, together with the apparatus for producing the results so as to be proved in a school room or laboratory. The instrument is about six feet high, consisting of an iron tripod and delicate pendulum. There is an index attached to this upper portion of the pendulum, and when the pendulum is started this is perfectly still. In six minutes the earth's motion becomes apparent, and the needle shows about one degree of deviation. In one hour the movement is so marked that the distance traversed by the earth may be estimated from its data. The pendulum is of such delicate construction that it will remain in motion for 12 hours, and yet may be retarded, or even stopped, by blowing upon it.

NEW YORK CITY, according to a local paper, now contains nearly 1,300,000 people, besides the population of Brooklyn, which numbers 550,000. New Yorkers lay claim also to the inhabitants of Staten Island and Jersey City, which, including Brooklyn, would increase the census to about 2,000,000. The principal cities of the civilized world are estimated in point of population as follows: London, 3,489,428; New York, over 2,000,000, and Paris, 1,851,792. The city of New York transports considerably more than one-half of the total of imports for the whole country. This commerce amounted in 1874 to $1,288,900,302, of which New York transacted $735,493,891, or 57 per cent. of the whole. During the past three years the ratio has sensibly increased, on a vastly augmented export trade. Till within a comparatively short period, the city of New York had almost a monopoly of the export trade in cereal products and provisions, as well as in their receipts from the interior. She has become the great grain center of the world. Her grain receipts attained their highest point in 1874, viz: 107,273,158 bushels. Last year they were 95,949,242 bushels. It is believed the abundant crops of the present year will swell the total of New York grain receipts to a higher point than ever before reached.

Two lawyers by the name of Root and Bush chancing to meet an idiot at the tavern, to amuse themselves put several questions to him, and, among others, asked him what kind of a place he thought heaven was. He answered that he thought it was a barren, open country, where there was not a Root or Bush, nor never would be.

# WIT AND HUMOR.

A GREAT hardship—an iron steamer.

TWO-BUTTON kids—a young goat fight.

KALAMAZOOLOGISTS is what the Chicago Times calls the unhappy dwellers of Kalamazoo.

MRS. PARTINGTON remarks that few persons nowadays suffer from suggestion of the brain.

BEFOGGED steamers are making a run on the banks of Newfoundland.—*Chicago Journal.*

AGONY personified—a bachelor editor trying to prepare an able and judicious article on the baby show.—[Worcester Press.

THE proposition to introduce lady railroad conductors is frowned upon in view of the fact that their trains are always behind.

IN Virginia, when a young lady declines an offer to convoy her home, the lover asks permission to sit on the fence and see her go by.

THE man who has been looking for a sea serpent all summer has returned and is looking for an oyster in a church fair stew.—[P. I. Mann.

A WOMAN teacher in the Philadelphia public schools receives only about half as much pay as a policeman, and yet she preserves order better.

WHEN larger beer began to be the thing to drink, a gentleman was recommended to use it as a tonic. "I would," said he, "but its *Teutonic*."

AN editor published a long leader on hogs. A rival paper in the same village upbraids him for obtruding his family matters upon the public.

THERE'S the difference between a little girl and a big girl: the former cries for a doll baby, while the latter yearns for a dol-man.—[Huntsville (Texas) Item.

A YOUNG lady, while on her way to be married, was run over and killed. A confirmed old maid savagely remarked: "She has avoided a more lingering and horrible destiny."

SAMUEL STICKNEY, of Waterloo, Iowa, hugged a girl so hard that a revolver in his pocket was discharged, seriously wounding a boy who was passing the gate where the pair stood.

IF you put two persons in the same bedroom, one of whom has the toothache, and the other is in love, you will find that the person who has the toothache will go to sleep first.

HE—"How serenely beautiful is the sky to-night. Heaven's lamps are alight! And the Milky Way—" She—"Sure enough! the way the milk has been sour for the last week is too bad." The subject is immediately changed.

A KENTUCKY man who went to the Black Hills wrote back to a local paper, saying: "Offer a premium at your coming fair for the biggest fool in the country, and I'll try and get there in time."

A YOUNG lady, in conversation with a gentleman, spoke of having resided in St. Louis. "Was St. Louis your native place?" asked the gentleman—"Well, yes, part of the time," responded the lady.

A CHILD was recently born in Parke county, Ind., with arms and hands turned back-upward. Its parents were in despair till they reflected that the youngster would make a good custom house inspector.

A MAN who has been traveling in the "far West" says—but he probably misrepresents the matter—that when an Idaho girl is kissed she indignantly exclaims: "Now put that right back where you took it from!"

AN old lady with a large family living near a river, was asked if she did not live in constant fear that some of her children would be drowned. "Oh, no," she replied, "we have only lost three or four in that way."

A PATENT has been taken out for a protecting stern for the use of book agents and lightning-rod men. It is automatic, and spreads out a double row of spikes, like an inverted peacock tail, whenever the wearer turns to leave a house.—[Puck.

A CINCINNATI liquor dealer applied to a customer for a letter of recommendation of a certain brand of whisky which he had recently sold him. The customer wrote: "I have tried all sorts of insect poison, and find none equal to your Old Cabinet Whisky."

"I was born in Bath," said a dirty looking customer, as he harangued a crowd at a political meeting, "and I love my native place." "You don't look as if you had ever been there since," said one of his hearers, as he proceeded to laud an opposition candidate.

THE girls think of Hymen and can't help sighing; when their lovers forsake them they can't help crying; they sit at the window and can't help spying; they screw up their corsets, bring on consumption, and can't help dying.

A MICHIGAN AVENUE gent who was brought before a police justice for drunkenness, assured the Bench that he was not a drunkard, but in his childhood he was bitten by a mad dog, and he ever since had had a horror of water.

Two men met on the piazza of the Railroad Hotel, at Lincoln, Nebraska; one claimed that Nebraska was all a good country, or should be; "all it lacks," said he, "is good society and water." "My good lord!" says the other, "that is all h—l lacks."

HUNTER is a politician, and the other night he determined to pop the question. He called at the young lady's house and said, "I propose we go into caucus and nominate a joint ticket." Smith happening to come in just then said, "I dispute the title of the delegate."

SAYS a pathetic writer: "Let us gaze down the dim vista of by-gone years." No, young man, don't do it. You may see an unpaid washer-woman, with bare arms, hiding behind a tree, and praying for vengeance on your head. Don't gaze down the vista.

"ANNA, dear, if I should attempt to spell Cupid, why could I not get beyond the first syllable?" She gave it up whereupon William said: "Because when I come to *c u*, of course I cannot go further." Anna thought that was the nicest conundrum she had ever heard.

A YOUNG lady on Hoyne avenue asked her young man Saturday evening, why he called her his Ultra, and he courteously replied that it was a Latin quotation. "This," said he, "is my knee, and when I add you to it I have my knee, plus Ultra, which is Latin for 'I don't wan't anything more on my knee.' Don't you see, my darling?" She said she did.—[Chicago Tribune.

## The Great Cities in Congress.

There are nine great cities in the United States, containing each more than 250,000 inhabitants, with an aggregate representation in the popular branch of Congress much below what their present population entitles them to. This representation is based on the census of 1870, and the Apportionment Act of 1872, which allows one representative to every 132,000 inhabitants. The nine cities have now but 27 members of Congress, from which their aggregate population should be no more than 2,244,000. But it is certain these nine cities now contain more than twice the population set down for them in 1870, and they should therefore have a much larger representation. By recent State or municipal enumerations found in the directories, the population is about as given below, and the representation to which each is justly entitled is given in the right hand column of figures.

| | Popula'n. | Rep |
|---|---|---|
| New York | 1,200,000 | 9 |
| Philadelphia | 850,000 | 6 |
| Brooklyn | 700,000 | 5 |
| Chicago | 525,000 | 4 |
| St. Louis | 450,000 | 3 |
| Baltimore | 350,000 | 3 |
| Cincinnati | 290,000 | 2 |
| Boston | 360,000 | 3 |
| San Francisco | 300,000 | 2 |
| Totals | 5,025,000 | 36 |

New York should gain 2, Philadelphia 1, Brooklyn 2, Chicago 2, St. Louis 1, Baltimore 1 for the large fraction over the population required for her present 2, Boston 1 and San Francisco 1. The nine great cities with more than one-ninth of the population of the country, and probably not less than one-quarter of its total taxable property and capital, are actually allowed but one-eleventh of its representation in that branch of Congress which originates all tax bills and substantially controls the purse strings of the nation.

ABOUT OUR PRESIDENTS.—A correspondent has discovered the following curious facts relating to the Presidents of the United States:

Of the various Presidents there have been five whose names ended with the letters S-O-N.

Of the first five Presidents only one had a son, and this son also became a President. None of the Presidents who had sons were elected for a second term.

The majority of the names of all the Presidents end in N.

Franklin Pierce was the fourteenth President; his initials, F. P., show this very plainly; the reader will also note that there are fourteen letters in his name.

Hannibal Hamlin was Vice President under Abraham Lincoln; the last three letters in Abraham and the first three in Lincoln, when joined, spell Hamlin.

The table below gives the names of four Presidents who were born at regular intervening periods of eight years, and who retired from office at the same regular periods:

| | Born. | Retired. |
|---|---|---|
| John Adams | 1735 | 1801 |
| Thomas Jefferson | 1743 | 1809 |
| James Madison | 1751 | 1817 |
| James Monroe | 1759 | 1825 |

In addition, John Quincy Adams was born in 1767, eight years after the birth of Monroe. But he served only four years.

RAILROADS OF SEVEN GREAT POWERS.—The *Railway Age* prints the following statement of the comparative population, railroad mileage, and debt of the leading countries of Europe, and remarks that it is not perhaps generally appreciated that the United States, with a population less than that of Germany, has more miles of railroad than all the seven great powers combined—their total mileage being 76,620, while ours is nearly 80,000:

| | Popula't'n. | Miles Rail'd. | National Debt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Russia | 88,000,000 | 14,000 | $1,840,033,915 |
| Turkey | 28,000,000 | 1,137 | 1,500,000,000 |
| Germany | 42,726,844 | 17,472 | 671,345,840 |
| Austria | 35,904,435 | 10,154 | 1,532,634,530 |
| Great Britain | 31,783,700 | 16,664 | 3,025,296,585 |
| France | 36,102,921 | 12,376 | 5,000,000,000 |
| Italy | 26,801,154 | 4,817 | 1,951,923,640 |

That we have fairly

# The Yolo Democrat

**Thursday, November 29, 1877.**


## General News Items.

The Peck mine of Arizona shipped $32,100 in October.

Helm, the school-teacher who shot himself last Monday at San Juan, is dead.

Turkeys are worth 14@18c per pound, live and 15@19c for dressed, at San Francisco.

Christopher Jacobson was found dead under a saloon in San Francisco on Saturday.

California wool in New York is quoted 13@20c for Fall, 17@25c for Spring and 30@38c for pulled.

Congressman Luttrell's pen is evidently tired. His last bill contains but about half a dozen lines.

Three marines deserted from Mare Island Navy Yard Saturday night, but were captured Sunday at Napa.

The directors of the Martinez and Bantas Railroad paid a trip of inspection over the road yesterday.

The Eastport Coos Bay Coal mine, which was shut down about two months ago, has been reopened.

All the members of the next Legislature except fifteen have chosen their seats in the legislative halls.

The banking house of W. W. Smith, at Hamburg, Iowa, has made an assignment. Liabilities, $100,000.

A quack has been sentenced, in Richmond, Va., to five days' imprisonment and ten lashes well laid on, for swinding.

Horse thieves are being vigorously pursued in Dakota, and are not used in an exceedingly gentle manner when found.

A steamboat captain says they are now manufatcuring ice in New Orleans cheaper than God Almighty can freeze it.

When colored people in Kalamozoo are arrested they are given colored juries. Some wonderful verdicts are rendered.

Parson Lacy has sued the Waco Texas *Examiner* for $20,000 for publishing that he and has son killed and robbed a horse thief.

A white man was robbed and severely wounded at Chico Monday by a Chinaman, causing great excitement in that town.

The steamer Gaelic, which sailed from San Francisco for China and Japan Saturday, took a large number of Chinese passengers.

The Sunday meeting of the "agitators" in San Francisco passed off quietly, probably to the great disappointment of the "agitated."

A verdict was found of accidental death in the case of the boy Blakely, who was killed in a shooting gallery at Virginia, Nevada, Sunday.

A military commandant is to be appointed on the Lower California frontier, with a permanent body of troops in garrison at San Rafael.

The Austrian Supreme Court has rejected the appeal of Henry Perrean, who murdered his wife in the Tyrol, against the capital sentence imposed on him.

A case is on trial at San Francisco in the United States Circuit Court, involving the title to one-half the original survey of the town of Sutterville.

The marriage of the Duke of Norfolk to Lady Flora Hastings was solemnized at London Wednesday. The scene and ceremony were of a brilliancy hardly surpassable.

Hannibal Hamlin—that is his real name and not a nom de plume is one of the straightest and most thoughtful of all the Senators; He is known as the Pensive Polar of the Piscataquas.

The *Gazette* informs Kearney, Bates & Co that if they are crazy for work they can get all they want at good wages in Kern county. Five hundred men are needed immediately on Kern Island alone.

Late bullion shipments embrace $4,600 from the Alps on the 16th, $14,700 from the Grand Prize on the same date, 4,800 from the Leopard on the 15th and $850 from the Typo Consolidated on the 13th,

Gov. Irwin's Thanksgiving proclamation is brief: Husbandmen have sown but not reaped; many people out of work and in want; stagnation in business; tendency to riot; unsettled condition of affairs. Let us thank God! Remarks the *Bee*.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued an order to the Pacific Coast Land Offices revoking his order of October 20, which prohibited further reception of applications for the entries of desert land under the Act of last March.

The steamer Vicente has been ashore at the mouth of Smith river, Del Norte county, for the past week, and is now full of water, with shaft twisted, broken propeller and other damages to her machinery. She will probably be a total loss.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* says: When the the false report of John Morrissey's death was circulated in New York, the gamblers swear the cards went into mourning. They say over nine black spots were found on the face of every ten of spades in that city.

It is said that Stanley Matthews broke out one day to the President: "I say, Mr. President, you've either got to appoint Sanford, Minister to Brussels, or we've got to stop eating his dinners." Another has said that "it was not Sanford that ought to have this Mission, but Sanford's cook.

Sonoma county has filed a bill for $1,850 37½ against Napa county, for half the cost of the late boundary line between the two counties. It seems rather cheeky for Sonoma county to take part of our territory, and then ask us to foot the bills which she incurred in getting it, says the Napa *Register*.

In the course of a speech in Boston, last week, General Hawley was saying "the Democratic party will live," when he was interrupted by faint applause in one corner. Turning in that direction he continued very emphatically, "as long as the spirit of evil lives." The General brought down the house.

A compilation of the records of both houses of Congress since the organization of that body in 1789, by Ben. Perley Poore, shows that of the 5,500 who have served as Senators and Representatives in all that time, only 60 bore the name of Smith, and of these only four were named John Smith. The great Smith family should arouse.

Mr. Evarts is a good lawyer. He is also a man of a good many words. Moreover, he desires it should never be forgotten that he is the grandson of Roger Sherman. Nevertheless, remarks the Hartford *Times*, it is becoming more and more manifest that he is not a statesman, and that he is by no means the best man that could be found for Secretary of State.

The annual examination of boys on board the municipal training-ship Jamestown will take place on the vessel next Tuesday at 10 o'clock A.M. All the members of the Legislature, the Supervisors, and the members of the Board of Education have been invited to attend the exercises. A steamer will convey the visitors from the foot of Brannan street to the ship.

The Eastern journals represent that the present winter promises to be the most severe known in England for many years. Everybody is cutting down expenses, and in London alone there are 42,000 fewer male servants on the tax list than two years ago. The coal trade is paralyzed, many of the great iron mills being closed, and strikes are frequent and general.

While an English magistrate sat sipping his maraschino, a country lad arrived with a letter which required an immediate awswer. The Squire good-naturedly poured out a glass of maraschino for the lad and set about wriing a reply. Having finished his letter he looked up and was amazed to find the bottle empty. Turning to the boy, he exclaimed, "do you know, you imp, that that cost me sixteen shillings?" "Well its worth every penny on't, yer Honor," was the reply of the rustic.

Ten thousand dollars worth of jewelry was stolen from a store in San Francisco Sunday night, and the police recovered the entire lot and captured the thief.

Pinney, Spaulding, Carr, Hanscom, Jordan Rogers and Crawford were arraigned yesterday in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco on indictments found in connection with the issue of fraudulent Navy Pay certificates.

A Philadelphia boy says the *Chronicle* of that city, made off with $40 belonging to his father, and when the old man caught and was about to lam him, the lad tried to beg off on the ground that it was an off year.

The St. Louis *Times* says: It need be no startling surprise to the country to learn, some of these fine mornings, that Mr. Schurz has vacated the Interior Department. He is altogether too smart a man for a Cabinet Minister.

Since the Republicans have discovered that the colored man will not always vote the Radical ticket, the Philadelphia *Chronicle* says, they swear he shall suffer for it. They declare they will not hug and kiss his wife any more.

John Allen, a noted desperado, was arrested on the 14th at Los Alamos, Santa Barbara county, charged with the murder of young Page, the Southern Pacific Brakesman, on the 4th of July last in this city. He made a desperate fight to escape, but was secured, and will be brought here for trial.

The Senate Committee on appropriations has agreed to recommend the passage of the Paris Exposition bill, with an amendment increasing the amount of the appropriation from $150,000 to $175,000. The provision for an exhibit by the Executive Department of this Government is stricken out.

A survey of the Pacific Mail Steamship Constitution has been made by the underwriters. It has been found that she was considerably damaged by the fire which broke out in her coal bunkers when on the voyage from Victoria to San Francisco. It is represented that it will take $30,000 to repair the damage.

The condition of affairs on the Rio Grande border grows more troublesome day after day. Fresh bands of Mexican and Indian invaders have contemplated another raid into Texas. The Texans are helping the row along all they can, and would like to see a fight between this country and Mexico. The fulfillment of their hopes does not seem very far off at present.

A happy woman! Is she not the very sparkle and sunshine of life? A woman who is happy because she can't help it—whose smile even the coldest sprinkle of misfortune cannot dampen. Men make a terrible mistake when they marry for beauty, talent or style. The sweetest wives are those who possess the magic secret of being contented under any circumstances.

After three years litigation the company organized to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river from Jersey City to New York have effected a compromise with the opposing companies, and the work begun in 1874 is to be immediately resumed. When the tunnel is completed it is expected that passengers by rail will go through it from Jersey City to New York in two minutes.

The only remaining election to occur this year takes place in Georgia on the 5th of December, when the proposed new Constitution is to be voted upon, and the question of removing the Capital from Atlanta to Milledgeville. A Legislature is also to be elected which derives importance from the fact that it will elect a successor to General Gordon in the United States Senate.

After three years litigation D. C. Haskins' company, organized to construct a tunnel under the Hudson river from Jersey City to New York, have effected a compromise with the opposing companies, and the work begun in 1874 is to be immediately resumed. When the tunnel is completed it is expected that passengers by rail will be able to go through from Jersey City to New York in two minutes.

The Rev. Mr. Hemphill must think he has got in bad company, professionally speaking, in San Francisco. He says, in relation to the crusade of so many of his brother preachers against the Chinese, that he thinks "some of these ministers need the service of a missionary as much as the Chinamen do." It might prove interesting to learn what the ministers in question think of Mr. Hemphill. It is possible that their opinion of his religion is as poor as is his of theirs.

State Legislatures adopt too many memorials to Congress. The Missouri Legislature, always modest, now asks the law-makers at Washington to do various things, among which are: To remove the National Capital to Missouri; to repeal the Bankrupt law; to build a Southern Trans-Continental railroad on the 32d and 33d parallels of latitude, from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean and to widen and deepen the channel of the Mississippi River in Missouri.

The striking cigar makers of New York joined by certain allies from Cuba, have been invited by the latter to join them in a co-operative organization to carry on the business by the establishment of a number of cigar-making factories. It is represented that the capital need not be large, and that by these means the idle operative will nearly all be able to find employment at fair wages. The proposition is under consideration, with a fair prospect, it is said, of being carried out.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* says: We are too much attached to the present Union ever to dream of seeking new opportunities for secession. We are more than satisfied with "our father's house," and intend to remain in it permanently. It is true that the men who sought our destruction did not anticipate that they were really bestowing upon us a new lease of life and and a tremendous advance in our destiny. But God has so ordained it, in spite of the machinations of our enemies, and we accept the providential boon with due humility, and with a perfect knowledge of its peculiar blessings.

The railroad from Osaka to Kioto cost the Japanese Governmedt $175,000 per mile. The contractors and managers were all Englishmen. As there were no heavy grades, deep cuttings or other extraordinary expenditures of construction, and labor is cheap, it is believed there was a net profit to the builders of $100,000 per mile. It is beginning to dawn on the understanding of the Japanese that they paid high for their railroad privileges, and they are not happy about it. In fact, the English have grown as unpopular with them, as the people of the United States are unpopular with Sitting Bull and his warriors.

We heard one of our bachelor friends singing the following touching solo the other day. Guess his "Arabeller" is all right.

My Arabeller,
So ripe and meller,
And, goodness!
Can't she love a feller!
Her eyes are black,
And pink her smeller,
And, goodness!
Can't she hug a feller!
Her cheeks are red,
Her hair is yeller,
And, goodness!
Can't she kiss a feller?

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Rev. D. DeWitt Talmage says: The time must come in all our cities when the first question asked in regard to an alderman, to a sheriff, to a police officer, to a mayor, to a governor, to a president, will be, "is he a man of right mind and morality?" There was a duty for all Christian men to perform—one of the first duties—to go and vote. He considered it a Christian duty. No man had any right to live under this government unless he voted. He urged every man in the congregation to make it his duty to look after the political affairs of the city. He was no partisan. He didn't care whether Democracy or Republicanism got dominion; but he did care in the depths of his soul whether Brooklyn should honor God at the elections or dishonor Him.

### The Bible.

Who composed the following description of the Bible was never known. It was found in Westminster Abbey—nameless and dateless:

A nation would be truly happy if it were governed by no other laws than those of this blessed book.

It is so complete a system that nothing can be added to it.

It contains everything needful to be known or done.

It affords a copy for a king and a rule for a subject.

It gives instruction to a senate, authority and direction to a magistrate.

It cautions a witness, requires an impartial verdict of a jury, and furnishes a judge with his sentence.

It sets the husband as a lord of the household, and the wife as mistress of the table—tells him how to rule and her how to manage.

It entitles honor to parents, and enjoins obedience on children.

It prescribes and limits the sway of the sovereign, the ruler, and the authority of the master; commands the subjects to honor and the servants to obey and promises the protection and blessings of the Almighty to all that walk by his rule.

It promises food and raiment, and limits the use of both.

It points out a faithful and eternal guardian to the departing husband and father, tells him with whom to leave his fatherless children and whom his widow is to trust—and promises a father to the former and a husband to the latter.

It teaches a man to set his house in order and know his will; it appoints a dowry for his wife and entails the right on the first-born, and shows how the young branch should be left.

It defends the rights of all and reveals vengeance to every defaulter, over-reacher and trespasser.

It is the first book and the oldest book in the world.

It contains the choisest matter, gives the best instruction, affords the greatest pleasure and satisfaction that was ever enjoyed.

It contains the best laws and most profound misteries that were ever penned; it brings the best comforts to the inquiring and disconsolate.

It exhibits life and immortality from everlasting, and shows the way to glory.

It is a brief recital of all that is to come.

It settles all matters in debate, reserves all doubts, and eases the mind and conscience of all scruples.

It reveals the only living and true God, and shows the way to Him, and sets aside all other Gods, and describes the vanity of all who trust in such; in short it is a book of laws to show right and wrong, a book of wisdom, that condemns all folly and makes the foolish wise; a book of truth that detects all lies and confronts all errors; and a book of life that shows the way from everlasting death.

It contains the most ancient antiquities, strange events and wonderful occurrences, heroic deeds and unparalled wars.

It describes the celestial, terrestial and infernal worlds, and the origin of the angel myriads, human tribes and devilish legions.

### Santa Cruz—A Trip Down the Coast.

At this season of the year an overland trip down the coast, or in fact through any portion of California, is necessarily monotonous and destitute of those attractions which render it so highly enjoyable during early Spring. The hills and valleys are uninviting in their garb of modest brown, and the music of the purling streams is still. Yet on a voyage by water one can always find something to occupy his mind, whether by watching the sea gulls as they curve gracefully around the vessel by listening to the murmuring of the waves as the gallant steamer cleaves its way through them, or, which is far more likely, sadly meditating upon the probability of his getting sick. Sea-sickness is one of those peculiarly delightful sensations that needs only to be experienced to be fully appreciated. I speak from experience. To those who have not had the pleasure of being on the rolling deep I would say that the feeling is like this—as if their head was endeavoring to describe a circle and fly off into the blue vault above, and their stomach, sorry to be parted from the seat of thought, tries to escape from the mouth and regain its companionship. It is many days before one gets over the rolling feeling, even after the trip, and glad enough I was when I landed in the beautiful town of Santa Cruz. It is a lovely place, nestled right down by the bay of old Monterey. Terraces of hills surround it, rising one after another until they almost seem to touch the sky; and on each terrace are pretty little cottages close up to the bases of the mountains, as if they trusted to the cypress-crowned hills for protection. Twenty miles back of the town rises a tall mountain, Loma Prieta, which seems to guard, like a faithful Peeciola in its way, the destinies of Santa Cruz, that beautiful city by the sea. In front of the town lies the bay of Monterey and the vast Pacific. The Bay stretches away southward until its outlines are lost in the distance, and then makes a sweeping curve westward until it appears again in sight. So well is it protected from the winds by the surrounding hills that it always remains as smooth and placid as an infant's slumbers. There are three wharves at Santa Cruz, and each one is patronized by the Southern Pacific line of steamers. The town has a population of between four and five thousand, but during the warm weather embracing June, July, August and September, thousands of tourists and pleasure-seekers flock in here from all parts of the State, making the town much more lively than during the Winter months, and giving an increased impetus to business. When the cold weather commences the town is again deserted by the floating population, and it is then one of the dullest cities on the coast. Santa Cruz will ever remain what it now is—a fine city, and a beautiful place to indulge in blissful indifference; but to all ye adjusters of moveable alphabets, I say: Shun it.

JULIAN AKUNDES.

### The Democratic Bargain with Conover and Patterson.

NEW YORK, November 23.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: How far the Democratic bargain with Conover and Patterson extends is not positively known in Washington. To-night the general belief is that both of them have agreed to act with the Democrats, not only in the Butler and Eustis cases, but to follow their lead and oppose every motion that will postpone the admission of these Democratic aspirants for seats. Some of them have declared their intention of voting for the admission of Kellogg, but with Butler and Eustis sworn in, Kellogg's chance of ever taking his seat will not be a very good one. Supposing Patterson and Conover to return to their allegiance to the Republican party, after having accomplished the object of their treachery, and secured the admission of Eustis and Butler, the Senate would then be divided equally between the two political parties, with Sharon habitually absent, thus giving to the Democrats one majority on every party question. The mischief that Patterson and Conover will have done will therefore be irrevocable. The Democrats will have control of the Senate and they will undoubtedly be able to organize the committees at the beginning of the next session, or at least to prevent the Republicans from doing so.

The *Inter-Ocean's* Washington correspondent says: Death and treason has so reduced the Republican majority in the Senate that yesterday, for the first time since March, 1861, it was in the grasp of one man. In the absence of Sharon, the Republican majority is three. Patterson left to avoid voting, and Conover voted with the Democrats on the proposition for an executive session in a bold, loud, "aye," that caused an interchange of expressive looks around the chamber. Conover, Patterson and Davis will vote with the Democrats, and Butler will be seated, but not this session, as ten days will be exhausted in the debate,


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## Harper's Magazine.
ILLUSTRATED.

*Notices of the Press.*

The veteran *Magazine* which long outgrew its original title of the *New Monthly Magazine*, has not in the least abated the popularity it won at the outset, but has added to it in many ways, and has kept fairly abreast of the times, thanks to the enterprise of the publishers and the tact and wisdom of its editors. For whatever is best and most readable in the literature of travel, discovery and fiction, the average reader of to-day looks to *Harper's Magazine*, just as expectantly as did the reader of a quarter of a century ago; there is the same admirable variety of contents and the same freshness and suggestiveness in its editorial departments now as then.—*Boston Journal.*

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The *Weekly* is the ablest and most powerful illustrated periodical published in this country. Its editorials are scholarly and convincing, and carry much weight. Its illustrations of current events are full and fresh, and are prepared by our best designers.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

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*Notices of the Press.*

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The *Bazar* commends itself to every member of the household—to the children by droll and pretty pictures, to the young ladies by its fashion-plates in endless variety, to the provident matron by its patterns for children's clothes, to *paterfamilias* by its tasteful designs for embroidered slippers and luxurious dressing-gowns. But the reading matter of the *Bazar* is uniformly of great excellence. The paper has acquired a wide popularity for the fireside enjoyment it affords, and has become an established authority with the ladies of America.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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Our principles are still the same as ever. We are opposed to humbugs and every excitement which misleads the people. We are still doing a

**A LEGITIMATE BUSINESS!**

And sell you

**Good Goods at Low Prices**

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING

**Are Comparatively Lower This Year Than Usual.**

**OUR STOCK IS NEW AND FRESH**

And every article bought at our establishment we guarantee

**Will Give Full Satisfaction!**

*PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS!*

**A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,**
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Overalls, Jumpers, etc.; also of MADAME DEMOREST'S most reliable PATTERNS, of which we have just received **An Entire New Supply for the Fall and Winter Season.**

oc25-w3m **A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.**

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## 1877.
## Langville and Madison,
YOLO COUNTY.

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DEALER IN
# Dry Goods,
—AND—
**General Merchandise,**
**AT LANGVILLE AND MADISON.**

Has on hand at BOTH these places Heavy Stocks of

Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots, Hats, Hardware, Crockery, Farm Implements,

**Building & Shelf Hardware**

*FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES*, ETC., ETC.

Ten per cent. will be deducted on all Cash Sales of over Five Dollars.

☞ My Madison Store has been supplied with a large stock of *New* Goods which must be sold out soon.

**CALL AT LEVY'S.**

Pays Cash for Grain and Wool.

**GRAIN SACKS,**

ON HAND AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

May 24, 1877. my24-3m

# SELLING OFF
TO CLOSE BUSINESS
# AT COST.

☞ COME AND SEE IF WE MEAN WHAT WE SAY.

We propose to sell our **ENTIRE STOCK** of

**General Merchandise!**

.....CONSISTING OF.....

**DRY GOODS!**
**CLOTHING!**
**GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!**
BOOTS AND SHOES!
**GLASSWARE & CROCKERY**
.....AND.....
**Everything Kept in a First-Class Store.**

AT COST, FOR CASH, GOLD COIN, As we are determined to close out.

Remember that our Goods are

**ALL FRESH AND NEW!**

Not Shelf-worn or Moth-eaten.

N.B.—All persons indebted to us will please come forward and settle immediately.

**READ & SIMPSON.**

Woodland, October 11th, 1877. oc25

## Carriage & Wagon Making
**HORSE-SHOEING**
AND GENERAL JOBBING,
**By Deitz & Knox,**
**Cor. 2d and Main Sts.,**
WOODLAND, CAL.

We manufacture all kinds of Vehicles and Farming Implements to order, employing none but the best workmen and materials. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

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**THOMAS & BIDWELL,**
**Retail Grocers!**
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**All kinds of Farm Produce!**
NEXT TO EXPRESS OFFICE,
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None but first-class work allowed to leave this Gallery.

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JOHN JACOBS, PROPRIETOR.
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**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,**
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The latest improved Machinery and Agricultural Implements, which he sells at San Francisco prices.

**Myers' Excelsior Gang Plow!**
ONE OF THE VERY BEST IN USE!

He also calls attention to his

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And Stock-in-Trade, consisting in IRON, STEEL, COAL, SPRINGS, AXLES, BOLTS, NAILS, LOCKS, SCREWS, HINGES, ETC., ETC.

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THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

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**CLOTHING,**
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**
**HATS AND CAPS,**
**GROCERIES,**
**CROCKERY,**
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**Almost Everything Else**
THAT A FAMILY WANTS!

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Which the public will find out if they give me a trial.

☞ On all sums traded amounting to over Five Dollars and paid in gold, a discount of 12½ per cent. will be allowed; if paid in silver, 6 per cent.

**COME AND SEE ME.**

A. HAINES.

MADISON, YOLO COUNTY, April 15th, 1877. jy16-3m

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**Strictly Pure Medicinal**
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**FURNITURE AND BEDDING,**
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A fine new hearse in connection with the business. jel-dw

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ETC., ETC.

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**GRIST WORK,**

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**And Provisions.**
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WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL.
jy11-3m

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## CITY MARKET,
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**JOHNSON & MOSSMEYER,**
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**Dealers in All Kinds of Meats.**

**HIGHEST MARKET RATES PAID**
—FOR—
CATTLE, SHEEP AND HOGS!
Jy19-w

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**THE HATTER,**
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—OF—
**Gents' Youths' and Children's**
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MADE TO ORDER.
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**Good Boarding and Comfortable Rooms**

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